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## SENATE BROADENS INVESTIGATION OF HOG ISLAND YARDS

Commerce Committee Seeks All  
Details of Alleged Failures—  
Fleet Corporation Director Ad-  
vises Against Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Knute Nelson, Senator from Minnesota, introduced a resolution which was adopted by the United States Senate Commerce Committee on Thursday, calling for complete details of what has been accomplished at the Hog Island shipyard, and wherein failures have occurred, and of what character. This broadens the investigation of the cost and character of the most ambitious shipyard started during the war to a general inquiry of performance and breakdown.

Charles A. Piez, general director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was on the stand all day, and testified that the corporation has decided that it would not be wise at this time to take over the Hog Island shipyard. This decision had been reached after consultation with Francis T. Bowles and officials of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, and was due chiefly, Mr. Piez said, to the improvement that had been brought about by a reorganization, six weeks ago, with a new man at the head of the work. He thought, too, that the government would find it difficult to maintain the present organization.

Mr. Piez, in the course of his testimony, described the Hog Island shipyard as one of the outstanding achievements of the war, a bold conception based on the theory that this country could build a huge assembly yard with simple processes. In reply to a question by Senator Vanderman as to whether more had not been promised than had been fulfilled, he said he believed that the yard should be looked at in the light of six months or a year; it was an asset in reserve, like the large armies that had been held in reserve. Moreover, he thought it was destined to become a great producer. He said that this yard, the largest in the world, had been the mecca for visitors from other countries, and that these foreign commissions had been greatly impressed with the magnitude, completeness and possibilities of the yard. If the shipbuilding had to be abandoned, Mr. Piez said in answer to Senator Randall, the yard could easily be converted into an ocean terminal, of which Philadelphia was truly in need.

Senator Johnson several times endeavored to get Mr. Piez to state categorically whether he approved of an enterprise in which the government paid all the expenses and private individuals received the profits. The director refused, however, to consider the question in that form, saying that it could only be answered by considering the conditions under which the work was undertaken. It would have been difficult, he said, for the government to have built an efficient organization quickly. That was why the firm of Stone & Webster had been called in.

Mr. Piez admitted that all estimates had been exceeded, but said that could not be helped; that it had happened on all big contract work, and that the first estimates were no more than guesses. Under severe questioning, he admitted that there had been extravagance and unsatisfactory conditions previous to Feb. 1, last, but said that was, in large part, due to the fact that they had to start from nothing, build up a tremendous organization, and sacrifice everything to speed. He admitted that with the arrival of Mr. Bowles in February, a saving of about \$2000 a day had been made, and that another change for the better had been made about two months later, and a third six weeks ago.

Questions by Senator Lenroot elicited the information that there had been no deliveries of merchant vessels, although 24 had been called for by Dec. 7, and no delivery of submarines, although there were to have been 125 by the same date. Mr. Piez added to this that if they had kept up the same rate of production as before the armistice there would have been some ready for delivery, and that many submarines were practically ready now, but had been held up because of trouble with the gear, for which the yard was in no way responsible. He thought it had been a mistake to change the type, as this had added to their problem. Twelve vessels have been launched, with no trouble since the first one.

## BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION REPORT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor—Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A survey by the National Coal Association reveals that bituminous coal produced during 1918 aggregated 287,500,000 tons, an increase of approximately 25,000,000 tons over 1917. This, it is claimed, clears up all doubts as to whether a coal shortage will occur this winter.

## BILL AGAINST THE RED FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York.—A bill introduced in the State Senate would make it a misdemeanor to display the red flag in a parade or at a public meeting.

## GERMANS INVOLVED IN BRUTALITY CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Le Petit Parisien publishes the result of an inquiry into the Armenian massacres, which establishes the fact that the victims numbered no fewer than 1,500,000. The paper gives the details of some of the most revolting barbarities, including the burying alive of 20 children at Erzerum, and the massacre of 1500 persons at Keman at the instigation of German officers.

"The men most responsible for the massacres were Talaat Pasha, Enver Pasha, and Djemal Pasha, as well as the German General Liman von Sanders," says the paper.

## DUTCH ATTITUDE TO CLAIMS OF BELGIUM

High Authority States Holland  
Will Abide by Decision of  
Conference on Schelde, but  
Denies Any Right to Limburg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A reliable authority on Dutch affairs, discussing with The Christian Science Monitor representative the Netherlands Government's reply to the request of the British and other governments for facilities to use the Dutch waterways and railways, said that the official point of view at The Hague was that there was no connection at all between the fact that the German troops had crossed Dutch Limburg, and the permission which Holland had granted to the governments to make use of the Dutch river-ways, provided the commercial flag was flown.

"Any statement that German troops used the railways in crossing Limburg is untrue," said The Christian Science Monitor's informant. "There were 70,000 of them, and they just walked over, and the fact that they did so, creates no precedent at all."

"What Holland has now done in respect to the allied governments' request, is simply to grant a favor."

"As for the Schelde question and Belgium, the position is this: Holland maintains an open mind on the subject. She neither agrees with Belgium on the subject, nor does she disagree. She is quite prepared to consider the question from an international point of view."

"Holland would not accept any decision taken independently of her, but having presented her case and entered into the whole matter at the Peace Conference, she will be willing to agree to the international decision arrived at. The Netherlands Government is unbiased with regard to the Schelde. But let it be quite clearly understood that, while it admits there is a Schelde question, it does not admit there is a Limburg question."

## AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued as a special order of the day, the following message dated Dec. 7 from General Pershing to Judge Alton Parker, chairman of the National Committee on the Arrangement for Britain's Day in New York City.

"The achievements of the British Empire for humanity are too manifold to enumerate in a short message. Entering the war to defend the rights of nations, she has unflinchingly given her sons and her wealth. Gathered from her loyal dominions, men of the British Empire have carried their victorious eagles over many bloody fields. Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Great Britain's hammer blows have never weakened or faltered. But for the tenacity of her people, the war would have been lost."

"To those of us who have been associated with them and who fought beside their gallant troops, words of praise seem inadequate to express our admiration. These things our kinsmen have done, and these things have brought an inseparable union between them and ourselves."

"To the British people, we extend our thanks for the powerful aid her navy has given, and offer our great respect for the resolute Anglo-Saxon determination with which she has held on, and we offer our right hand of friendship that our two nations may be more firmly linked together to insure the future peace of the world."

## ARMISTICE PREVENTED BOMBING OF BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is plainly evident from Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard's report, just issued, on the work of the independent force of the Royal Air Force from June 5 to the signing of the armistice, that the latter event came only just in time to save Germany from considerable discomfort.

Among other things, the report states, speaking of the progress made on the formation of various groups, that group number 28, formed to bomb Berlin, only received its machines at the end of October, which only allowed of preparations being completed three days before the armistice was signed.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS STRONGLY URGED

Senator Lewis Upholds Course  
of President Wilson and Re-  
plies to Criticisms by Senators  
Lodge and Knox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate opened the year 1919 with a general field day in the arena of world politics. Occupying the center of the stage, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois, an unflinching supporter of President Wilson's policies and peace program, roundly accused the Republican opponents of the President as playing partisan politics with the issues of the Peace Conference.

Sensors Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania were directly challenged to show on what grounds other than the desire to make political capital and campaign material for the next presidential election they could legitimately base their refusal to endorse a single act of the President since he left these shores.

Senator Lewis put forward the League of Nations as the general panacea for all the conflicting aims of races and nationalities. Without such a league, he declared, the sacrifices made will be in vain and the world will be faced in the immediate future with a clash between Italians and Jugos-Slavs, Poles and Russians and Austrians, and Japan and China.

Moved by Senator Lewis' graphic picture of the beneficial influences that would result from a League of Nations, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who stands for a policy of isolation and the "doctrines of the fathers" against entangling alliances, declared that if he believed all the aspirations of all people could be guaranteed under a league he would become a convert.

"The concurring assaults," said Senator Lewis, "by certain leaders on the Republican side upon everything President Wilson has attempted in Europe, and in refusing to endorse anything undertaken discloses a conspiracy to discredit him and to defeat any design he enters upon by giving European negotiators to understand that the Senate is opposed to the President, that if he believed all the aspirations of all people could be guaranteed under a league he would become a convert."

"The object is to prevent the President from accomplishing anything and the purpose is that when they have dishonored his errand and defeated his object they may then cry to the American public: 'The President is a failure, his mission is a failure—his influence has made America ridiculous and lost to the United States all the fruits of the war and made a mockery of the sacrifices of the blood and lives of its children.'"

Senator Lewis would have the country believe that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is the main spring of the opposition to the League of Nations and that Senators Lodge and Knox are playing Mr. Roosevelt's game in order to secure his support for their presidential aspirations. This simple explanation provoked smiles, but no answer, from the attacked members of the Old Guard.

Senator Borah declared that he saw a statement to the effect that a high Japanese official had recently declared that Japan would come into the League of Nations on condition that her citizens would be treated on a basis of equality in all countries. This assumption, declared Senator Borah, would imply that the league would dispose of internal and domestic problems.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, admitted that the question of the rights to be accorded to Japanese subjects was purely a domestic and national question. "I doubt if the information of the Senator from Idaho is correct," he added.

Senator Lewis assumed that the conflicting interests between China and Japan in regard to Kiaochow and other territorial questions can only be solved by a League of Nations. This, however, it is believed, is a matter for direct action by the Peace Conference and in which must be settled whatever the fate of the proposed league may be.

Senator Johnson of California returned to the Russian question, declaring that as no state of war exists between this country and Russia, it is a "crime" for any United States soldier to be killed either by the Bolsheviks or the adherents of the old Russian régime.

Senator Hitchcock replied with a promise that he would shortly explain to the Senate the reasons for the presence of Americans on Russian soil.

## Defense of President

Senator Lewis Asks for United Support  
for Mr. Wilson

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Lewis of Illinois in his address in the Senate on Thursday, in which he charged Republican leaders with conspiring for political purposes to discredit President Wilson abroad, said: "I do not object to Senator Lodge or Senator Knox qualifying for the support of Colonel Roosevelt and his following for the nomination for President by catching the expression of opposition of the colored and then echoing 'So say we all of us,' but I do object to the country being deceived as to the design and the Pres-

dent of the United States dishonored by false political pretenses to accomplish the purpose."

Senator Lewis declared the Senate had nothing whatever to do with what the President was now doing "in presenting the protocol for peace and the adjustment of the disposition of the armies."

"I inform the European negotiators and the world," he said, "that there is no law of America, by Constitution, statute or custom, by which the President is under any obligation to submit what he is now doing to the Senate or to any other branch of the legislative or executive body."

"I inform the negotiators, as I do all those interested, that the present undertakings of the President of the United States are as commander-in-chief of the armies; that he remains such with full power as commander-in-chief until the full treaty or compact of peace has been finally accepted and peace declared, and the armies withdrawn as a result of that acceptance."

Drawing a distinction between treaties made by the President as head of the civil government after the war has ended and the making of peace by protocol or agreements, the Senator said under the latter condition the President served as commander-in-chief, agreeing upon terms of peace for the purpose of withdrawing the armies, and in so doing "executed the authority of the law and of the people vested in him as Executive and wholly apart from the interference, the opposition, the approval or repudiation of the Senate."

Sensors Lodge and Knox were charged with being inconsistent in their views. The Illinois Senator said postponement of proposals for a League of Nations and freedom of seas would mean that the war had been fought in vain and would bring about a repetition of the struggle. "Each nation with claims and principles at stake, as it believes them," he continued, "seeing no method existing through which it can secure peace and obtain its rights, will turn to the only method left and which has just been adopted—war."

In closing, Senator Lewis urged united support for the President while he was on foreign soil "contesting for the supremacy of the United States."

## Peace Appeal to States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Every member of the 33 state legislatures which convene in January has been asked to support a concurrent resolution favoring the establishment of a League of Nations and the entrance of the United States into such a league, according to the bulletin of the League to Enforce Peace. Seventeen states, it is said, have already adopted such a resolution.

## PLAN TO UNIFY ALL LABOR CONDITIONS

British Labor Leader Says Peace  
Conference Should Appoint  
Commission to Coordinate La-  
bor Conditions in All Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. G. N. Barnes who, after joining the War Cabinet as Labor member, remained in the government despite the decision of the Labor Party to withdraw its representatives, he having previously resigned his membership of the party, and who was returned at the recent election as Independent Labor candidate for the Gorbals division of Glasgow, where he completely routed John Maclean, today discussed with The Christian Science Monitor representative the attitude of labor toward the future.

"In my view," he said, "labor is not something apart from, or part of, the community; it is the community, other classes being special organs thereof."

"I should say that the peace plenipotentiaries from democratic countries, whoever they may be, must keep their ears to the ground of labor all the time, dependent as they are upon the popular votes of labor everywhere. Therefore, in speaking of labor's interests in the coming peace debates, it must be remembered all the time that labor is not only interested in wages and in purely industrial topics, but that the manual worker, as a citizen, is interested in all matters which will come before the conference."

"Speaking of more general questions, labor is particularly interested in the nature of the future peace. If there is to be an advance to better conditions of life, from which ignorance and poverty will be eliminated, there must be no more war; there must be an assurance of peace, in which the mind and spirit will cooperate to uplift mankind to higher levels of life. That is the greatest interest of labor. We are heartily at one with President Wilson in this matter. It is not enough that there should be vague aspirations for peace expressed in resolutions. Nations must be leagued together so as to be able instantaneously to punish the would-be peace-breaker of the future."

"As to the peace terms proper, apart from the question of a League of Nations, I think that the territorial questions will be perhaps the most difficult of all, crossed and recrossed as they are by strategic and other

(Continued on page two, column two)

## EFFORT TO REVEAL PROPAGANDA FACTS

United States Senate Inquiry Said  
to Be Hindered by the Efforts  
of Partisans—Full Disclosures  
Are to Be Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Overman Committee of the United States Senate investigating German propaganda and the activities of the brewers will resume its hearings today. Charles H. DeWoody, chief of the secret service bureau of the Department of Justice for the State of New York, will be the first witness to appear. Members of the committee expect Mr. DeWoody to throw considerable light on the activities of German agents and their tools in New York City, in particular.

It was intimated on Thursday that the committee would go into some of the phases of German propaganda in Mexico, and especially the activities of German agents in stirring up dissension along the border before and after the United States entered the great war.

In order to get full information, the Department of Justice will probably be asked to submit whatever facts may be in its possession, except in so far as that information may have a bearing on the international relations between this country and Mexico. For the same purpose the attorney-generals of the states lying along the border may be asked to submit whatever information they may have of German machinations to embroil the United States with Mexico.

The intrusion of partisan politics into the investigation has already, it is believed, done much to hinder the development of important details of German propaganda and brewers' activities. Shortly before the recess, Senator Nelson of Minnesota declared that the difference of opinion between members of the committee as to what constitutes evidence threatened to render the investigation a farce.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, though not a member of the subcommittee, interfered with the testimony of Alfred L. Becker, assistant attorney-general of New York, on the ground that the evidence of German propaganda submitted by Mr. Becker was gathered specifically to defeat Governor Whitman by associating him with William Randolph Hearst and Bolo Pasha. Some of Mr. Becker's most important allegations were not made public because of a wrangle in the committee.

Mr. Becker will be called before the committee again, and it is the intention of Senator Reed, it is said, to show that the evidence submitted by Mr. Becker was gathered and used for political purposes. Senator Nelson and other members of the committee, however, hold that the important issue is not what use was made of the evidence gathered by Mr. Becker, but whether or not this evidence is strictly authentic and whether there was, as a matter of fact, apart from allegations, any connection between Mr. Hearst and Bolo Pasha.

It is a patent fact about the investigation that from the very beginning every effort seems to have been made to prevent information of importance appearing in the record. The ground for opposition was always technical, but there is at the same time a strong feeling that the desire to protect certain individuals from publicity was the mainspring of opposition. This motive will undoubtedly reveal itself as the investigation proceeds, and violent differences of opinion may develop in the committee itself. It is safe to say that these differences are not at all because of different views on the nature of what constitutes proper evidence.

## PRESIDENT WILSON DEPARTS FOR ROME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—On New Year's Day, President and Madame Poincaré called at the Hôtel Murat to offer greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The call was returned later in the day by the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

In the evening, a start was made for Italy; the presidential party, which included Miss Wilson, was seen off at the station by the Italian Ambassador. Though, ever since the return from London, President Wilson's visit has been of a private character, crowds gathered in the streets near the station and cheered as the President passed. At the station, Mr. Wilson returned the crowd's greeting with a "Vive la France."

## TRADE WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES REOPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Minister of the Blockade announces that a notice is being sent to bankers relieving them of the formalities required before financing exports from Great Britain to neutral European countries.

All restrictions and returns rendered necessary by the war are also being reviewed, with a view to further simplification.

## THEATER MEN TEST HEALTH BOARD RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Local motion picture theater managers have brought suit to test the legality of the council sitting as a board of health to impose restrictions upon attendance at theaters. The managers are charged with failing to limit attendance to 50 per cent of the capacity of their theaters, as required by a recent order of the council sitting as a board of health. One or two of the Des Moines theaters have closed as a result of this requirement. The Board of Health claimed that it was necessary to limit the attendance at theaters in order to prevent the spread of the so-called epidemic.

## MICHIGAN RATIFIES DRY AMENDMENT

State Legislature Votes for Com-  
plete Prohibition for United  
States — Senate Vote Is  
30 to 0, House 88 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Michigan.—The Michigan Legislature, late on Thursday, ratified the National Prohibition Amendment. The vote in the House of Representatives was 88 to 3, with nine absent or not voting, and the vote in the Senate was 30 to 0 with two not voting.

Senator Wood of Detroit made the only fight against ratification, offering an amendment to the resolution providing for a referendum to the people. No one voted with him, however, and he did not vote on the resolution itself. The attempt of the wets to have the vote postponed until April, when the beer and light wine amendment is to be submitted, fell flat. The only reason the ratification was not accomplished on Wednesday, the opening day, was because Gov. Albert E. Sleeper's message, urging ratification, was not delivered until Thursday.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 16.  
Number that stand against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 32.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 20.  
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.  
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.  
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.  
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.  
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.  
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.  
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.  
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN OPENS EXHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Robert Borden will open the Canadian War Memorials exhibition at Burlington House on Saturday. The collection will ultimately be housed in a building specially designed for the purpose at Ottawa.

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which has been reached, to refer them to the League of Nations, the vastness and complication of them has been recognized.

For the moment the questions of urgent necessity are the actual terms of peace, and these develop largely round the questions of indemnities, of frontiers, of new states, and the fate of the German colonies.

In an interview recently given by M. Ribot, the demand is put forward that France should have first claim on any indemnity paid by Germany, on the ground that she has been the battlefield of Europe and has suffered the greatest loss in proportion to her population. Whether a country like Australia would agree to the latter point is open to question. Indeed, whether any of the Allies would accept so sweeping a demand remains to be seen. In any case, it is to be expected that such demands for preferential treatment should be made by a prominent statesman in public before the conference meets. If every country is going to put forward its claims to preferential treatment, and state on what it bases these claims, the conference, when it meets, will find itself faced with all sorts of national demands which will make its deliberations much more difficult than necessary.

As a matter of fact, France's territorial demands are quite as far-reaching as her financial demands. Indeed, if the whole of her demands were put on paper simultaneously, it might prove that she is asking a lot at the hands of the conference.

### French Claims

M. Ribot Says France Should Have Priority in Claim for Indemnity

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Alexandre Ribot, former Premier and Minister of Finance said to The Associated Press today that Germany and her associates in the war must pay according to their resources, in addition to their own war debts, a share of the expenditures of the Entente coalition beyond the damages they have caused to the invaded countries.

In view of the fact that France was the principal battlefield and that she furnished by far the greatest effort and sustained the greatest losses in proportion to her population, M. Ribot holds, she should have priority in the claims upon Germany for indemnity.

"That indemnity," he added, "must be considerable. But it ought not to be so big as to place the German people in a sort of servitude for a prolonged period. That would eventually engender further strife, which is precisely what the peace congress will aim to make unnecessary and impossible."

"If Germany is called upon to pay the immense total properly chargeable to her, she will be able to do so only if she is not entirely deprived of foreign trade. We cannot take her markets from her while expecting her to find the money to meet the engagements we impose upon her. She must have raw materials to work with and the possibility of exporting her products, otherwise her population will emigrate and her industries will languish."

"Instead of being able readily to contribute to the debts of the Allies, she will have difficulty in meeting her home obligations."

"The indemnity ought to be limited, however," he said, "to a sum that may be wiped out, principal and interest, in a limited number of years."

### Paris Awaits Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—With the return of President Wilson to Paris, and the arrival of Mr. Balfour, public attention is once more, after the numerous changes of plans chiefly absorbed in the Peace Conference, coupled with the situation in Russia.

Referring to Russia, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, said in the Chamber of Deputies that a peace concluded throughout the world, but leaving Russia in a state of civil war, and with an odious and abominable government, would be no just peace.

This statement certainly reflects the great mass of public opinion in France.

Meanwhile, as the date of the conference, and eventually of the signing of peace, approaches, numerous home questions are being raised and commented upon, especially questions of transport, demobilization, and the high cost of living. Profiteering also is declared to be far too prevalent, and it is hoped that strong measures will be taken to put a stop to it.

### FRANCO-SPANISH UNITY DECLARED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—M. Alapetite, the new French Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, has presented his credentials to King Alfonso and, in a speech, referred to the close bonds existing between Spain and France and to the economic arrangements which must be made between the peoples to enable them to make good the losses which the war had inflicted on the civilized world.

M. Alapetite expressed the thanks of all French families who have experienced the aid and support of King Alfonso, in ministrations to the prisoners of war.

The King replied in Spanish, quoting appreciatively the Ambassador's words as to the close bonds between the two countries. "In the work of peace, which now faces humanity," said King Alfonso, "Spain is preparing to occupy a position of activity which, in perfect agreement with France, is rightly hers, and the double sum of which is to contribute toward reparation of war damages and at the same time increase her economic development."

## PLAN TO UNIFY ALL LABOR CONDITIONS

(Continued from page one)

considerations; and included unfortunately with the considerations are treaty obligations. Of course the latter cannot be repudiated by those who have subscribed to them, but America is in the happy position of being free from entanglements, and, may I hope, will exercise an influence on the side which is based on principle and on the facts which have emerged since certain treaties were signed.

"Strategic conditions will sink into insignificance in a world assured of peace, as compared with their past importance in a world dominated by fear. They should be, and I hope will be, so regarded by those with treaty claims. Labor will unquestionably support that view while at the same time, in the last resort, supporting the observance, if need be, of all obligations of honor."

"Special commissions should be set up to deal with territorial blocks such as the Balkans and the new nations formed out of old oppressions. In this connection, we should certainly not exclude Russia, although, in that case, there may be special difficulties. There will probably be objections on the part of the Bolsheviks from the center to sitting down with representatives of the Ukraine, Finland, and the other liberated provinces on the fringe of what once was Russia. There will at all events be difficulties in propositions coming from a Peace Conference embracing only delegates from what would be sure to be regarded as a bourgeois and capitalist government. And yet such a sitting down is absolutely necessary to peace."

"The International Labor and Socialist congress to meet at Lausanne might conceivably be useful in bringing together, or in approaching on the spot, the discordant elements in Russia, and in the meantime in inducing warring groups to cease from mutual butchery."

"Meanwhile we have no interests in Russia except to get ourselves clear as soon as possible, while at the same time carrying out our obligations to those who stood by us during the difficult and dangerous period of German penetration."

"Russia is too big a country to be controlled by exhausted armies from outside, and to go on with operations involving less than control is like poking sticks into a mad dog's kennel without power to kill the dog. That is Labor's view of Russia."

"Coming now to the special and distinctive views and interests of Labor in the peace settlement, they of course range around such questions as hours of labor, protection of women and young persons, holidays, insurance, and the raising of labor generally from a mere commodity bought and sold like the chattel slave of old, on to the higher ground of human rights."

"The Peace Conference will, I hope, affirm certain new principles regarding labor being internationally considered. It should, I think, affirm the principles of the right of all peoples to free association in trade unions for the protection of labor interests, and the enforcement of industrial laws. That merely as an illustration. The Peace Conference must affirm many other general principles, but having affirmed these principles, I think it should remit to commissions the questions of the best ways and means of giving effect to them."

"These commissions should be representative in the fullest sense of the word of all the interests involved; that is, there should be representatives of the employers of labor as well as of the organizations of employees. These again should be assisted by the best brains of the various government departments, which have had to do with labor laws, and should draw up a charter for adoption in future, together with suggestions as to how that charter should be made effective."

"There should be—I will not say a uniform scale of daily hours of work—but at all events a scale of the number of hours beyond which no man or woman should be allowed to employ a fellow man or woman for profit. There should be adequate protection for women at childbirth; there should be provisions against profit-making, employment for adolescents, and provision made that manual workers should have wages for periods of compulsory holidays and stoppages."

"These are all matters in which nations are all interested inasmuch as the welfare of all nations depends on health, prosperity, and the highest possible standard of living of its people. Hitherto the raising of living in one country, as against another, has been too much the objective. I hope the Peace Conference will inaugurate a new era, in which the prosperity of each will be sought in the prosperity of all. Hitherto nations have tried to protect themselves against sweating and dumping of cheap goods from other countries, by tariff barriers. I hope the Peace Conference will inaugurate a new conception, in which the abolition of sweating everywhere will be the objective."

"The question remains as to how such a charter is to be made effective, consistently with infringing the sovereignty of nations as little as possible. It is too early to talk of world legislation and of a world executive, but it is not too early to make an agreement in favor of the exclusion of sweated goods from the world's commerce. That may point the way to giving effect to the findings of the Peace Conference's commission. That commission would, of course, report to the Peace Conference, and would be left on the ground in some form after the Peace Conference had separated, to be then responsible to the League of Nations, which, I hope, will

be the supreme authority of the world to be.

"I regard the holding of a conference at Lausanne," Mr. Barnes added, "as something which may be a valuable adjunct to the Peace Conference proper. We must carry the good will and cooperation of labor with us into the new undertaking. Organized labor will be at Lausanne and will, I hope, apply itself to the practical problems of reconstruction."

"Danger lies in the existence of anarchical tendencies. If those can be kept in check and labor at Lausanne honestly cooperates, in spirit as well as in letter, in the solution of the problems which are of immediate and pressing importance, then it will fulfill a very useful function."

"As I have already said, it may do in Russia what the capitalist governments cannot do. I look forward to that cooperation. This is not a time for letting loose the forces of disorder. It is time for all lovers of their kind, while being fired with visions, to at the same time apply their minds to evolutionary progress."

## GREETINGS CABLED BY SIR R. BORDEN

Prime Minister of Canada, in New Year's Message, Points to a "Nobler Victory" to Be Won

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario (Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has cabled the following new year's message to the people of Canada: "We enter the new year upon the morrow of the most startling and significant events ever chronicled in the history of humanity. During the past two months great empires have been extinguished, governments founded in absolutism have ceased, nationalities long held in bondage, have been emancipated, new nations and with them untold international relationships have sprung into existence."

"The victory which has been won by the forces of liberty and justice makes possible a higher and enduring victory which will secure to a war-devastated world the solemn and certain assurance of lasting peace. Unless that assurance can be given and fulfilled our present civilization rests upon unstable foundations. Centuries of slow and painful progress have culminated in a world-wide struggle rendered infinitely more terrible by the advancement of science and by increased control over the forces which nature has placed at the disposal of mankind."

"The approaching Peace Conference must in the first place address itself to the establishment of a new world order of peace. That proposal is confronted by difficulties and complexities which it is almost impossible to overestimate. So to control the material and territorial ambitions and jealousies of nations that their power and influence shall be held in trust for the common purpose of maintaining the world's peace, and of punishing lawlessness of aggression by any recalcitrant state is a task of almost incredible difficulty, yet the sacrifice, the suffering and the sorrow through which humanity has passed imperatively demand that this nobler victory shall be won."

"Attendant upon the task are a score of questions not easy of solution, and involving economic, financial and territorial considerations, each of sufficient magnitude and intricacy to engage the full attention of the approaching council of nations. The deliberations of the Peace Conference will touch closely the present and future interests of Canada at almost every point. For that reason, and because it was urged upon me by the highest authority that terms of peace were already under consideration, I arrived in England more than a month ago. Since then I have been closely occupied with my colleagues in deliberations respecting the conditions of peace and in preparation for the approaching Peace Conference."

"The deliberations now in progress for assuring the world's peace are of infinite concern to us, as to all nations. I realize that my duty as Prime Minister demands my close attention to the affairs of the people who more than a year ago entrusted me with so high a mandate, but I am convinced that during these deliberations, or at least until definite conclusions shall have been reached, my first duty to my country demands my presence here. As Canada has with dignity and unselfishly taken a proud part in the struggle now happily ended, so must she take a not less worthy and conspicuous part in reaching results without which her sacrifice and that of all the nations would be meaningless."

"The burdens with which the future confronts us are heavy, but they are insignificant in comparison with the heritage which is ours. With solemn thankfulness for the blessing of peace and animated, in spite of all weariness, by the spirit which has hitherto maintained our purpose, let us face the new year with courage, with determination, and with confidence."

## RAILROAD ORGANIZER BACK FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, New York—Col. W. J. Wilgus, creator of one of the greatest railroad transportation organizations in the world—that of the American expeditionary force in France—returned to the United States on Jan. 1, arriving on the French steamship Espagnole. Since May, 1917, he has headed the United States railroad transportation corps, with headquarters in Paris and Tours, receiving and dispatching troops and supplies, and superintending the American-built port, Bassens, on the river Gironde. "We were handling 35,000 tons of material a day when the armistice was signed," said Col. Wilgus.

## FRENCH OPINION ON BRITISH ELECTIONS

Satisfaction at Mr. Lloyd George's Triumph and Appreciation of His Statesmanship Are Expressed by Leading Journals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—French papers comment on Mr. Lloyd George's success in the British elections as follows:

### Le Temps

This is the most satisfactory occurrence since the signing of the armistice. What a recompense for military valor and political courage! Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues tried the greatest experiment in electioneering that has ever been attempted. They appealed to the country before peace was concluded. They granted women the right to vote and to stand for Parliament. What was the result? After the most correctly managed campaign in the memory of man, the government has achieved a victory which surpassed all its expectations.

To think that Mr. Lloyd George waited for the defeat of Germany before thinking of the elections would be to minimize the importance of the triumph. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have been preparing for this since last spring. They certainly could not tell that the war would be won during the first fortnight of November. The soldier and woman voters will undoubtedly have contributed largely to this triumph of patriotism and good sense. The result of this brilliant victory is that the personal prestige of Mr. Lloyd George, and the world-wide prestige of Great Britain have been strengthened.

### Oui

Mr. Lloyd George is one of the most clear-headed statesmen in Europe, in spite of the fact that he has made several mistakes, notably with respect to the importance of the Salonika expedition. As regards home policies, however, he has shown himself to be clearly in favor of active Socialism, and he has carried along with him the Conservatives, who were glad to put up with some sacrifice in order that England might gain thereby.

The dark spot in these elections is the Sinn Feiners. Let us hope that Mr. Lloyd George, although he has tried several times without success, will at last find a solution to the Irish question.

### Le Matin

The result of the English elections shows that Mr. Lloyd George achieved a sensational victory. This great success will give to the British Government enormous power when peace is signed. When one examines the details of the elections, the significance of this great expression of popular opinion becomes even greater. The elections show that the English people approve of the manner in which Mr. Lloyd George has managed the war, and that they trust him to make a lasting peace worthy of the sacrifices of the British Empire.

### Le Journal

Mr. Lloyd George knew what he was about when he hurried on the election, in spite of the complications of the new register. The undoing of the Pacificists was certain. The people have no pity for those who doubted the destiny of a great nation. The English electors have not forgiven Mr. Henderson for wanting to lead the Allies into the Stockholm trap. Mr. Asquith found no support. The old Liberal Party disappeared, and with it the dogma of free trade. Manchester has been defeated by Birmingham. It is on Mr. Chamberlain's program that Mr. Lloyd George based the Coalition which united a handful of Radicals with a large body of Unionists.

This war has shown that Mr. Chamberlain was a sound prophet when he urged the political and economic union of Great Britain and her colonies, the formation of a self-supporting empire. Mr. Lloyd George has adopted an empire policy, enlivening it by an infusion of democratic radicalism. The history of British politics consists of such evolutions.

Thus Mr. Lloyd George will go to the Peace Conference supported by the solid backing of the British people. We envy him this advantage, and at the same time we congratulate him, all the more gladly since France will benefit by it.

## GENERAL ALLENBY ISSUES DISPATCH

Report of British Triumph in Palestine by Victorious Commander Is Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby's dispatch bearing on the battles in Palestine was published today and reviews what was one of the most spectacular operations of the whole war. Its object was achieved with singular completeness. It gave almost unique opportunities to the cavalry and air forces and both took full advantage of them.

The campaign enlivened the enthusiastic and effective cooperation of the Arab forces east of the Jordan. And though the bulk of the troops that fought west of the river were British and Indian, they had with them French and Italian and Armenian contingents. To all of these General Allenby gives a word of praise.

The British Navy, too, had its share in the scheme of operations and carried that share through with its wonted effectiveness. In that third week of September,

which General Allenby had chosen for his attack, he explains that he could not delay it any longer, because, at the end of October the rains usually make the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon impossible for transport, except by the few existing roads. He had a clear superiority of force over the Turks, especially in mounted men. In addition, his airmen had established a general mastery over the enemy aircraft.

General Allenby's aim was to break the Turkish lines and to send his cavalry through the gap and to envelop with a spreading ring of steel a "rectangle of 45 miles in length and only 12 miles in depth," in which the Turkish forces were crowded; to cut their communications, wreck their transport system and complete their utter discomfiture by joining hands with the Arabs east of the Jordan.

General Allenby's reports show the plan succeeded as the result of three military achievements, perfect staff work, the binding of the enemy by aggressive operations and by feigned infantry attacks among the hills of the interior.

## BRITISH EXPERTS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Foreign Office Will Send Men Versed in Different Aspects of International Situation—Well-Known Names Are Mentioned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from the Foreign Office that the Foreign Office delegation to Paris will consist of some 20 of its representatives, and will include the following experts on various aspects of the international situation: Viscount Hardinge, Sir William Tyrrell, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ralph Paget and Sir Eyre Crowe.

To rate these officials as members of the peace delegation, as has been done in the press, is of course due to a complete misunderstanding. The peace delegation proper will be quite small numerically, and up to the present its actual composition has not been officially announced.

Viscount Hardinge was Viceroy of India from 1910 to 1916. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1880 and served in the legations of Teheran and St. Petersburg. He was also Assistant Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs from 1903 to 1904.

Sir William Tyrrell has been private secretary to the former Sir Edward Grey. He entered the Foreign Office in 1889 and has served as Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and secretary to the Imperial Defense Committee. He was at one time attached to the British Embassy at Rome.

Sir Louis Mallet was British Ambassador to Turkey from 1914 and has served in a diplomatic capacity in Rome, Brazil and Cairo. He was also Assistant Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Esme Howard has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden since 1913, and was formerly attached to the embassies at Rome and Berlin. He served as a trooper in the South African war and has held various diplomatic and consular appointments, whilst he was at one time counselor to the British Embassy at Washington.

Sir Ralph Paget was appointed British Minister to Denmark in 1916 after serving in various capacities abroad, including Vienna, Cairo, Zanzibar, Washington, Tokyo, Constantinople, and Belgrade. He has also been Assistant Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Eyre Crowe was appointed Assistant Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1912.

### Official Denial of Reports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Press Bureau has issued the following statement this evening:

"The announcement which has appeared in some of the newspapers this morning in regard to the selection of British delegates and officials to advise them at the Peace Conference is unauthorized and inaccurate. The Prime Minister and Imperial War Cabinet have not yet decided on the composition of the British Imperial delegation, and until this is settled, and the delegates have met, no announcement as to the officials who will advise them can be made."

"Not only is the published list of officials inaccurate, but it omits the names of some of those to whom the War Cabinet have entrusted the study and preparation at home of the most important questions arising for consideration at the Peace Conference."

## NEW BRITISH PARTY FOR SOCIAL REFORM

National Democratic Party Leader Asks for Strong, Stern Peace and for Drastic Improvement in Industrial Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor representative called today on Clement Edwards, chairman of the National Democratic Party, who heavily defeated Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, in the recent election in East Ham.

The National Democratic and Labor Party, formerly the British Workers League, Mr. Edwards explained, had its inception in the feeling of indignation that the so-called Labor Party, purporting to represent the workers of the country, favored pacifism and peace by negotiation during the war. When the general election loomed in sight, the Democratic Party decided to make a strong assault on the seats of the pacifist and wobbler leaders of the Labor Party. Thus Captain Loseby opposed P. W. Jowett, J. A. Seddon opposed R. L. Outthwaite, T. W. Cassey fought W. C. Anderson and so on.

"My own case," Mr. Edwards said, "was peculiar. Up to three weeks before the election, Captain Tupper of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union was a candidate against Mr. Henderson, and I had started the election campaign in my old constituency of East Giamoran, which is the largest mining constituency in the United Kingdom."

"Then Captain Tupper went on a special mission to America and was unable to fight, leaving in the field a local independent man, Frank Hamlett. It was believed that Mr. Hamlett, though a strong local man, would not win against Mr. Henderson, so I was asked to throw over my own seat and come to fight East Ham."

"The joy of battle," Mr. Edwards said with relish, "entered my heart. The fight appealed to me, and I arrived on the ground just in time to get nominated. The efforts to induce the independent candidate to retire proved vain, with the result that we had the most wonderful fight of the election. There was not a dull moment from first to last. I had heckling galore, but, after a week of it, Mr. Henderson's committee appealed to their people to cease questions, as the answers proved more damaging to Mr. Henderson than the questions were disturbing to me."

Answering a question as to the policy of the Democratic Party, Mr. Edwards replied: "We demand a strong, stern peace. The election was fought on the slogan: Punishment of culprits. Germany must pay. No room for Hun until by a period of isolation the German people give evidence of having cleansed their bloodstained hands in the eyes of the civilized world. We also stand for a rearrangement of the map of the world on a basis of race and nationality, guaranteed by a League of Free Nations, so that conscription can be abolished and armaments reduced."

"We shall also insist upon most generous treatment in the way of pensions and allowances for both the heroes and the victims of the war."

Asked as to the party's attitude in relation to reconstruction and social reform, Mr. Edwards said: "We stand for drastic and fundamental social reforms. First, with respect to land, we say it must be held in trust, subject to its fullest possible use economically and having regard to health and enjoyment. Housing must be dealt with so drastically that slums must disappear and all are given an opportunity to enjoy open space and recreation. This carries with it, contingently, the question of transit, and

our party is out to secure nationalization of railways and means of transit. "Here I hope to play an important part as founder of a railway nationalization society and author of a book on railway nationalization, which has been instrumental in forming opinion during the last 15 years."

"The economic conditions of the people must also be dealt with in a large, intelligent and sympathetic way, with regard to minimum wage, shorter hours, and right factory and industrial conditions. We are keen on education, and our guiding idea is that neither poverty nor any other disability shall bar a boy or girl from entering into the great democracy of intellect."

"Motherhood and childhood we regard as supremely sacred assets of the nation, and all that can be done by legislation and administration to lighten the burden of the one, and intensify the gladness of the other, will receive our enthusiastic indorsement."

In answer to a question as to the party's relation to the government, Mr. Edwards said: "We believe that the Coalition is the best instrument to express the unity of the nation. Technically, I suppose our attitude will be one of cordial support, qualified by constructive criticism, but we are profoundly persuaded that the common sacrifices and cares of the war have bred in men a large spirit of comradeship, and we have no sympathy with those who are blind to this changed outlook and still talk in terms of pre-war party divisions and despotisms."

"We believe that the lessons of the war have gone deep, and that the nation is destined to reap as the fruit of common sacrifices and the new spirit, large and munificent reforms, which shall change to a feeling of hope those who have been hopeless, and shall transform our ugly and unhealthy towns into veritable places of health, light and gladness."

## PERMISSION TO SELL FOREIGN SECURITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Lords of the Treasury announce that they have given permission under the provisions of the Defense of the Realm regulations for the sale abroad, until further notice, of any foreign, colonial and Indian securities to which the regulations relate, and shipment abroad of securities in completion of any such sales, subject to certain limitations and conditions.

The Lords of the Treasury also announce that, from Jan. 1, no further purchases of securities will be made by the American Dollars Securities Committee. The notice does not apply, however, to holdings due to be delivered under Treasury (securities) numbers 1 to 4, 1917, or to securities held on deposit under schemes A and B, for which prices will be quoted on application to the American Dollars Securities Committee as heretofore.

## BELGIAN SOCIALIST MINISTERS' DEFENSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—At a session of the Socialist congress, three Socialist ministers of the Cabinet, Mr. Vandervelde, Minister of Justice; Mr. Anseele, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Wauters, Minister of Industrial Works, were called to account by some members for having taken oath to the King.

Mr. Vandervelde replied that the Socialist Minister's oath was really taken to the constitution. A great majority of the labor federations declared in favor of the national policy, and of the 26 Socialist federations, 22 approved of participation of the Labor Party in the government. There was only one hostile vote; the three other federations abstained from voting.

## Boston Elevated Railway Co. Announcement of Changes

Beginning Saturday, January 4, 1919, in order to permit the running of two-minute train service instead of three-minute as at present in the Washington Street Tunnel and better accommodate the large majority of our patrons from the north and south the service between Sullivan Square and Dudley Street via Atlantic Avenue will be discontinued.

Atlantic Avenue will be served by a four-minute line of trains between North and South Stations in place of the present six-minute line.

Beach Street Station will be closed.

Passengers from points north wishing to reach Atlantic Avenue may transfer at North Station to Atlantic Avenue trains; at Milk Station to East Boston Tunnel cars; or at Winter Station to Dorchester Tunnel trains changing at South Station Under for Rows Wharf and Atlantic Avenue.

Passengers from points south may transfer at Summer Station to Dorchester Tunnel trains changing at South Station Under for Rows Wharf and Atlantic Avenue; at State Station to East Boston Tunnel cars; or at North Station to Atlantic Avenue trains.

Alternate southbound Washington Street Tunnel service will be run to Forest Hills and passengers for points on the elevated south of Dudley Street will find it to their advantage to wait for Forest Hills trains and thereby avoid changing at Dudley Street.



AMUSEMENTS  
SYMPHONY HALL  
TODAY  
At 2:30  
SAT. EVE.  
At 8  
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
Henri Rabaud, Conductor  
Jascha Heifetz, Violin  
Single Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 (Plus War Tax)



## SHARP DEBATE IN SPANISH CHAMBER

Chief Points Given in Historic Discussion in the Cortes of the Maura Government's Management of Country's Affairs

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The sharp debate in the Chamber when the newly elected little group of Socialist deputies made a fierce attack on the government, first in regard to its internal administration and its handling of the famous August revolutionary strike, and then afterward upon the Espionage Bill which was declared to be a pro-German measure, marked a new phase in the history of the Cortes and in the development of government in Spain. It indicated in a very small but still significant measure the attempted assertion of the people's interests in opposition to those of the old monarchical parties, which for all their professions of progress are evidently largely imbued with the elements of reaction.

A further debate which took place prior to the advent of the new Romanones ministry marks extension on that beginning. This debate brought to the attack a number of keen-thinking deputies who although on the Left are not of the Socialist group, though the latter have been strong in this debate also; it has arraigned the government not merely on its domestic but on its foreign policy, and especially its management of Spanish affairs in view of the tremendous developments in the European situation, which management, it was declared, had in the end resulted disastrously to Spanish interests.

Hitherto it has been the accepted axiom that Spanish policy in regard to the belligerents was not in any way to be discussed in the Chamber, but this, under the strain of necessity and the clear signs as to the unfortunate results of that policy, has now been definitely abandoned. This debate revealed the growth of new forces in the Spanish system, it shook the old order as it has not been shaken since the days of the revolution and it led directly to the fall of the National Ministry, the strongest and most representative coalition that had ever taken the reins of Spanish Government in hand. This was the direct result of the powerful attack from the new forces on the Left, which forces have a definite scheme of their own for government and a chance in the constitutional system, with which, however, they may not be as yet quite prepared. For the first time the policy and conduct of the King came to be attacked. It is desirable therefore to notice the chief points in this historic debate as they were developed in the Cortes.

The attack was opened by the deputy Señor Romeo, a vigorous and clear-thinking Liberal who, after being educated for the law, felt himself entirely with any of the old parties. Señor Romeo opened his onslaught on the government by interrogations and declarations concerning the so-called seizure of the German ships interned in Spanish harbors, exhibiting the dilatory and uncertain methods of the ministry, showing how it had summoned its courage at one stage to give the German Government notice that if they did not designate within a space of five days what ships might be taken they would be taken without such designation, but that, Berlin having done nothing at the end of the five days, the Spanish Government allowed the ultimatum, as it were, to lapse; and how after declaring that there should be no negotiations with Germany, on these matters, there were negotiations, after all, and so forth. He said that as the government refused to bring to the Chamber documents bearing on these matters with which the Chamber ought to be acquainted he would see that they came there by other means, and announced an interpellation on the general policy of the government.

He brought up also the matter of the resignation or dismissal of Señor Alba from the Cabinet, pointing out the absurdity of the pretense that a question of teachers' salaries was the real or sufficient reason, and indicating that there were differences of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the taking over of the German ships, and that Señor Alba, when prevented by private reasons from attending the cabinet, appealed to the latter not to take final steps until he was able to return.

To all these statements and accusations Señor Maura made a somewhat inconclusive reply which made no great impression on the Chamber. As to Señor Alba, he persisted in the remarkable suggestion that the teachers' salaries brought about a complete governmental crisis, the result of which was known. In a thousand cases, said Señor Maura, the difficulties that occurred in a heterogeneous government like that were smoothed over, but Señor Alba's attitude in this matter marked a want of conformity which led to the crisis. He was glad that they had been able to take over the German ships without lessening their friendship with Germany. Señor Romeo retorted that this government in the twentieth century was governing its people worse than Turkey was governed in the time of Abdul Hamid. He complained of the mystery in which the government wrapped all the

matters with which it dealt, of the fact that what happened at Cabinet meetings was not known through the official statements, which were a stupid attempt at the disguise of actualities, but by ministers talking about them afterward; of the fact that the deputies of the Chamber were treated as if they were a flock of sheep, of the blunders of the Moroccan campaign, and of the Spanish attitude during the war. He said Señor Maura talked of patriotism, and it was that kind of patriotism by which they had lost the colonies, by which they went to Morocco, and by which they had lost all sense of shame. The challenge of patriotism, said Señor Romeo, would not silence him, and he should tell the truth, being only sorry that it had not been told before. It was necessary that fiction should no longer be accepted.

This the fire was kindled, and on the following day it blazed. The Left had put forward a formal proposition that all the papers and documents relating to the taking over of the German ships should be produced in the Chamber. This second stage of the debate was opened by Señor Barriobero who supported this proposition. In doing so he said there were two points to be considered, one being the return to the Chamber of the parties of the Left after they had announced, following on the government's conduct with regard to the Espionage Bill, that they would not come back. The Left had returned not because the Maura Government was governing any better, but because there were matters that must be brought before the Cortes and which would not be brought unless they so returned. They came back, therefore, under a strong sense of duty and necessity.

As to the German ships the agreement was shameful, and a sad humiliation of Spanish interests and dignity. He censured the secrecy that Spain was attaching to all her diplomacy, when such secrecy was being abandoned all over the world, and when the belligerent countries were negotiating their peace in the full light of day. Without any doubt, it was of no advantage to Germany that such mystery should be preserved, since before the eyes of the world she was treating upon matters of vastly greater importance than the delivery to Spain of a few small ships, so it was useless for the Spanish Government to excuse itself under this pretext for the secrecy that was preserved and the way in which things were kept back from them about which they had a right to know.

Señor Maura rose to reply and spoke in such an unusually low tone that the Chamber had the utmost difficulty in understanding what he was saying. The full effect of his remarks, however, was that the official documents and papers, which were so much sought for by the Left, if they were produced, would add nothing to what was known through the medium of the official notes upon Cabinet proceedings. To this Señor Barriobero retorted that they distrusted those official notes, and said they must persist with their request that Spain should do what other countries with sound common sense were doing, and publish the full story of diplomatic proceedings. Señor Indalecio Prieto, the Socialist deputy of Bilbao, here wished to interpose in the debate but, having once been ruled out of order, he was permitted to say that Señor Maura was making an ingenious appeal to the Left not to deal with the international question, but the Left would be very stupid people if they agreed to any such indefinite postponement as was proposed, and they would fail in the undertaking they had given to the public. So he warned the Chamber that full discussion and much revelation was coming, and also gave warning that, upon one definite point that was going to be brought out, it would be well for the Count de Romanones to be in his place on the ministerial bench. Señor Maura again spoke indignantly and then the Chamber allowed the subject to drop for that evening, feeling that in the progress of the debate there were exciting times ahead.

### FINLAND'S FINANCIAL POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A Helsinki report says the Finnish Minister of Finance has recently stated that the country's expenses this year would be as follows: The army, £4,632,000; prison expenses, £720,000; postal and railway, £5,562,000, with £462,200 for increased salaries of employees; education, £772,000 (the same as for 1917); expenses occasioned by the country's declaration of independence, including the establishment of diplomatic representatives abroad, £38,600; other expenses, £9,600,000; total, £23,787,800. The country's revenues have greatly decreased. For 1916 income taxes were valued at £3,860,000, much of which has not been collected. The situation demands loans, three, amounting to over £15,000,000, having been made this year. In addition, the authorities are increasing taxes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the complaints of the masters and mates is now inquiring into the working conditions which prevail on the interior lakes and more particularly Lake Okanagan. Capt. George Robinson of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer, Steamship, which runs between Okanagan Landing and Penticton, said the men were fairly well satisfied with the wages being received now but not with the number of working hours. He said an eight-hour day was provided in the amended McAdoo award under which they were working, but he was working 15 hours a day usually. In the busy fruit season, where stops had to be made at every town and large shipments taken on the day often lasted from 5:30 a. m. to midnight. He proposed better loading equipment at the docks to facilitate loading.

## PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Young collectors are often disappointed on learning that some treasured specimen in their collecting book is not a real mint copy, but merely a reprint. The reason for this confusion is, of course, lack of knowledge on the part of the tyro, and it is for this reason that I propose to give a few notes on some of the reprints more commonly met with in everyday collecting. To start with, however, it must be clearly understood that a reprint is by no means a forgery or an imitation of a genuine stamp. On the contrary, it is quite bona fide in every sense, and before going on to the description of reprints in general, it will be as well to explain the term more fully.

Reprint, as the title signifies, is a stamp reprinted from the original plate or die, and usually after the particular stamp or series of stamps has ceased to be used for current postage. Again, reprints may be divided into two distinct groups, namely, those brought out by the government concerned, and those produced without the knowledge or sanction of the government. The first class may be described as official reprints, and the latter as unofficial. It has already been pointed out that reprints are taken from the original plates or dies; but in certain cases, especially with the older stamps, these are not always available, and fresh plates are made. Here there must be differences between the reprints and the originals, however carefully the work of reproduction has been done, and these are sometimes called "official imitations."

In nearly all cases the reprints and the originals differ in color, and this is the chief clue when dealing with stamps thought to be copies of the originals. Speaking generally, reprints will not trouble the general collector, except of course to distinguish the difference between these and the originals; but to the specialist reprints are an all-important subject, as they are of considerable importance in a country's postal history.

I now propose to give a few examples of the reprints of well-known stamps, and from these it will be seen that the collector will be able to obtain a grasp of the subject. The 1d. and 4d. Triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps were reprinted in 1883, that is, 22 years after their first appearance, and "official imitations" of the same two stamps had previously appeared in 1873, and in the latter the inscription at the sides is much shorter, and the letters differ in shape from the originals. The reprints were on white wove paper and the colors were deep red and deep blue—the originals were on laid paper. The colors of the productions of 1873 were orange-red and light blue, a number of the 1d. value being also printed in black.

The official imitation of the penny black of Great Britain, which is sometimes called a reprint, made its appearance nearly 24 years after the original was obsolete. It was, of course, never intended for postage, and was primarily made for members of the royal family. There is no trouble in distinguishing this from the original as the stamp was printed on paper watermarked with the large crown, which is found always inverted—the old penny black had the small crown watermark. Perhaps one of the reprints most frequently found in collections is the 1871-81 issue of Samoa. All seven values were reprinted several times, and were bought up by an English firm of stamp dealers. The reprints are all of brighter tone than the originals, and in 1897 the lithographic stones used in the production of these labels were destroyed.

Nearly all the old issues of Japan have been reprinted unofficially, and each stamp bears two minute native characters signifying "Facsimile" or "Specimen." The old Prussian stamps of 1850 were reprinted in 1864 on unwatermarked paper, the originals had the wreath watermark.

Sometimes the collector comes across specimens which he is unable to place in the catalogue, and without further research he describes them as locals. These are invariably "stamps" of a type once quite common, but which have been very little in evidence during recent years. They owe their origin to some speculative genius, anxious to dispose of quaint labels to unwary philatelists. A good example are the Spitzbergen labels which had considerable vogue some years ago. A German trader tried to establish a postal system between Norway and Spitzbergen and had two "stamps" printed, the design showing a man with his gun leveled at a polar bear. The Norwegian postal authorities, however, naturally did not approve of this and promptly suppressed the issue. Many thousands were sold, however, and specimens are often met with in collections today.

Very quiet label made its appearance during 1890 and is offered for sale by stamp dealers. Specimens are to be found in collections still, these usually being either the 2 cents green or the 3 cents red; but there were ten denominations altogether, ranging from 1 cent to 1 peso. The labels were lithographed and the central design shows an island with a date "1895" on it, above are two eagles and below two crabs, occupying each of the four corners. The lettering

reads "Clipperton Island Postage." This island was owned by a guano importing firm, and is or was situated in the Pacific some 1800 miles from San Francisco, and the company introduced these stamps for the use of the men employed on the island. Whether any ever defrayed postage to the mainland is doubtful, but we do know that considerable numbers found their way into the stamp market in course of time.

Liberia's latest stamps are printed by the well-known London firm Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and although the designs are quite as elaborate and in several instances as artistic as previous issues, the general appearance of these two-color stamps seem to be below the average. The designs are as follows: 1 cent, Bongo Tragelaph or lyre-horned antelope; 2 cents, two-spotted paradoxus or palm civet; 5 cents, shield, emblem and motto of the country; 10 cents, numeral in engine-turned pattern; 15 cents, oil palm with forest background; 20 cents, Mercury, from the Bolegha statue; 25 cents, traveler's tree (triangular stamp); 30 cents, black and white fishing village; 50 cents, bonni fish; 75 cents, mandrill and native hut; \$1, view of Liberia College; \$2, view of Liberia College in 1809; \$5, figure of Liberty with Liberian flag.

## PROF. A. F. POLLARD ON FREEDOM OF SEAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a recent lecture Prof. A. F. Pollard said the phrase, "the freedom of the seas," was one that lent itself to interpretations, with some of which no reasonable person could agree. It would be impossible, he maintained, for the United Kingdom or any other naval power to force its belligerent rights until there was some better security for the peace of the world than existed at present. The fundamental point, and almost the foundation of President Wilson's whole policy, he said, was that wars were to cease, and that for the future a League of Nations should intervene to enforce international covenants.

The United Kingdom, he contended, stood to gain by President Wilson's proposals, and he could not believe any considerable number of Englishmen intended to insist on Great Britain's absolute control of the seas, or on such an interpretation of freedom of the seas as would put the country in the position of defying a League of Nations. In this business, he said, it would be impossible to insist upon all other powers "putting their cards on the table while keeping the ace of trumps up their sleeve." If the United Kingdom was going to rely for the future peace of the world upon a League of Nations, it had to make its contribution to it.

People, he thought, had not taken the trouble to find out what President Wilson had said on the subject, or what his meaning was. There was no real room for difference of opinion. According to President Wilson, they would be in a far better position with regard to the "freedom of the seas" than they were before. They would not only enjoy all the belligerent naval rights enjoyed during this war, but in future wars would not be troubled with neutrality, or have powerful neutrals trying to break the blockade and to get their commerce into the hands of an enemy.

### FIREARMS IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following notification has been issued in Ireland: The public are reminded that an order was made by the general officer commanding-in-chief the forces in Ireland, on Sept. 28 last, prohibiting all persons throughout Ireland, other than members of the military, naval or police forces, from carrying, having or keeping firearms, military arms, ammunition or explosives, unless provided with a permit by the competent military authority or by the police authorities. It does not appear to be fully realized that this prohibition extends not only to military arms, but to all kinds of firearms, including shot guns, fowling pieces and revolvers. All persons who have not obtained permits should therefore apply for them at once, or hand over all articles of the description mentioned above to the police, or to the nearest military station. If they neglect to do this, they render their houses liable to be searched for arms and themselves to a prosecution if any arms are found therein. Applications for permits in the provinces should be made to the county inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, and in the Dublin Police District to the superintendent of police.

### RAILWAY TERMINALS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—The establishment of more railway terminals here and railway cooperation in a comprehensive scheme of port development were urged by representatives of the city upon Mr. D. B. Hanna, the chairman, and the other directors of the Canada National Railways recently. It was further urged that a new railway passenger station should be erected and additional freight warehouses put up.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 453)

Government Price of Bacon  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I ask the privilege of replying through your paper to a letter you printed on Oct. 31 wherein Swift & Co. replies to my previous letter in which I had noted down several observations, together with a personal experience in buying bacon, which led me to wonder if the government got the lowest prices.

It is not for the poor consumer to assume to know all the details of the meat business, for all he can do is catch a few facts now and then as they appear upon the surface. Having gathered these facts and having seen that the government, which is supposed to act for the poor consumer, discovers about every time it investigates conditions that prices are too high, it is not strange if we place considerable reliance upon the government reports.

But to return to the big point made in the Swift letter, in which they assume that I had concluded that the government was paying an exorbitant price because I was buying for 40 cents when the government was paying 42 cents a pound for bacon. What I said was, "Every one knows prices are sky high, but citizens expect the government to buy as low as anyone, and dealers to quote them at least reasonable prices. Does the government get the lowest prices?" That was the question I asked and said nothing about the government paying exorbitant prices. I still ask the question and a simple "yes" does not answer satisfactorily when we recall among many other things these facts:

1. The report of the Federal Trade Board charging that there had been profiteering by the packers.
2. The arrest and conviction of several hundred butchers in New York for profiteering and the actual finding of these men. Truly an unusual procedure!
3. The "agreement" with the government of the packers and raisers to a reduction to \$17.50 for hogs.
4. The government "order" for the reduction of the price of hides following the previous government investigation and finding concerning charges of control and manipulation of the hide market.
5. The \$25,000,000 stock dividend in the case of one packing concern and the similar stock dividends of surpluses running well toward \$100,000,000 in the case of others.
6. The conviction of one other packing concern in connection with an egg profiteering scandal in New York.
7. The tremendous profits of the subsidiary concerns controlled by the packers.

8. Striking uniformity of prices, which leads one to wonder how much real competition there is.

These, together with the goodly regular dividends, are a few of the reasons why I asked if Uncle Sam was getting the lowest prices. I did not even inquire if the poor consumer was getting the lowest prices, but I did want to feel sorry if Uncle Sam was not being treated as something nearer and dearer than excess profits in these piping days of patriotism.

One other point made in the Swift letter was that quality varied extensively and perhaps I did not know the extent of that variation. I take it that I was to infer that quality accounted for the difference in price. I would like to say that I have some appreciation for the variation of quality, for I have had bacon offered me from 16 cents a pound in other days to 70 cents a pound recently. Even today it runs from less than 40 to 70, and that gives me a vague idea that there must be something that accounts for this range. I'll grant that it is quality. The same applied to corned beef, I suppose. From 10 cents a pound in the old days to 45 cents today makes one almost gasp. I do not pretend to understand all the secrets of the trade but I am puzzled to know if there is anything besides "quality" that accounts for the prodigious leap in price.

Probably I do not understand all the intricacies of finance, but I am interested in the stock dividend of \$25,000,000 just declared by Swift and the hints I read about another "financial readjustment" which may absorb the whole of the \$59,000,000 surplus. Such a point is made of the fact that the packers make only a fractional part of a cent on every pound of meat sold that I am curious to know about it.

the stock dividend plan and how much does it affect the retail price? As I understand it, a packing concern capitalized at say \$5,000,000, may earn 10% per cent. Six per cent is paid as the regular dividend the 100 per cent or \$5,000,000 is put into surplus. Then at the end of say ten years, if not before, there has accumulated \$50,000,000 in profits which are declared into a stock dividend and the dividends paid on that profit will be \$3,000,000 even at 6 per cent, instead of the original \$30,000 which is, of course, added to the regular cost of the organization and to the cost of my pound of meat, but disappears as packers' profits. When that gets to be a half a billion, how much would it add to my pound of meat? And what is to prevent that surplus being increased faster than a mere 100 per cent?

The Swift letter also calls attention to the government demanding the best, and says: "Furthermore the government sets the price that it will pay, and places no orders until the packers have submitted bids accompanied by itemized cost sheets." How do the profits scheduled as stock dividends figure in this "itemized cost sheet?"

About that \$9,000,000-pound order of bacon for the government. As I asked in my letter, the point overlooked in reply, "Did the government get the lowest prices?" What was the profit on this order in these days of patriotism and sacrifice?

(Signed) CONSUMER.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1918.

## ORGANIZED INQUIRY INTO GERMAN CRIMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a written answer to a question by Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Attorney-General states that he has been authorized by the War Cabinet to appoint a committee to inquire into and report upon the following:

1. The facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war, affecting members of the British armed forces or other British subjects, committed by the forces of the German Empire and their allies, on land, on sea, and in the air, during the present war.
2. The degree of responsibility for the offenses attaching to particular members of the German or other enemy forces, including the German or other enemy general staff, or other highly placed individuals.
3. The constitution and procedure of a tribunal appropriate to the trial of these offenses.
4. Any other matters cognate or ancillary to the above which may arise in the course of the inquiry, and which the committee finds it useful and relevant to take into consideration.

With the approval of the War Cabinet, the committee has been constituted as follows: Chairman, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B.; vice-chairman, Prof. J. H. Morgan, Members, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt.; Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C., M.P.; Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.; Mr. John Butcher, K.C., M.P.; Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C.; Mr. H. F. Manisty, K.C.; Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., and Dr. A. Pearce Higgins. Representatives of the War Office, Brig.-Gen. G. K. Cockrell, C.B., and Captain Morgan. Representative of the Foreign Office, Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. Representative of the Prisoners of War Committee, Sir Reginald Acland, K.C. Representative of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Capt. V. Brandon, R.N., and Mr. T. W. H. Inskip, K.C. Secretaries, Mr. H. H. L. Bellot, D.C.L., and Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency.

This committee will act in consultation with the law officers and will establish liaison with similar committees set up in allied countries. At the first meeting of the committee the Attorney-General said that Germany had challenged international law. She had definitely failed, and the question had now arisen, what steps ought to be taken, not to indulge any spirit of idle vindictiveness, but to reestablish the authority of international law? They were determined that their children and their grandchildren, and those even who came after them, should be spared what this generation had gone through. Many great crimes against international law had been committed. The very origin of the war, the violation of Belgium, would for all time be remembered.

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### APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for India in council has, subject to the usual conditions, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be assistant engineers in the Indian Public Works and State Railway departments: Alampadi Subbaraya Ramalingam, Mohammad Basheer Farooki and Dhan Raj Sethi.

## NEW INCOME TAX IN JAMAICA PROPOSED

Floating of Loan Also Suggested by Island's Governor, in Order to Meet Reconstruction Demands and Develop Resources

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—The policy of reconstruction after the war and of a new forward movement to develop Jamaica's resources, has received strong impetus from a speech delivered to the Legislative Council, at its special session, by the island's Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, C. M. G.

In this speech the Governor pointed out, as a defect in Jamaica's finance, the fact that the island's prosperity is largely dependent upon such exigencies as seasonal conditions and that as the revenue of the government is fed largely by import duties, it responds immediately to such conditions. The result has been that the island government has had frequently to face a situation caused by emergency retrenchment resulting, for example, in the abandonment of schemes of improvement or their suspension when but half completed. This condition exists, it is said, because the base of permanent taxation has not been sufficiently widened, and it is to remedy this condition that the government has recently brought forward an income tax.

Under this tax it is proposed to begin the levy on incomes as low as £48, about \$240 per annum, the rate on them to be 1d. (2 cents) per pound. At £300 (\$1500) the rate is 2½d. (5 cents). It rises to its maximum, 1s. (25 cents), on incomes of more than £1500 (\$7500). It is to reach all incomes unearned and otherwise. Exemptions are made for associations, religious, educational, civic and agricultural, no part of the income of which benefits individuals, and a few other deductions are made.

To help forward immediate development, to provide for public works which will, among other things, give the returned soldiers work, and to take advantage at once of the opportunity to purchase construction material such as motor trucks, railway materials, soon to be sold from the war area, the Governor proposes floating a loan for parochial works of improvement. The Secretary of State has asked to be immediately informed what construction material the island wants to obtain, and has also informed the Governor that the Jamaican soldiers will soon be returned to this island. One hundred thousand pounds is mentioned as the sum the government proposes to spend on construction material. The loan for this and for other purposes of a development policy, must, it is declared, be obtained by additional taxation, to begin in 1919 or 1920.

As a part of the provision to be made for the returned soldiers, the government proposes to purchase the Constant Spring Hotel, with its grounds, to be used for temporary housing and training of soldiers as tradesmen, craftsmen and otherwise. The disabled men of the war contingent are to be considered first; then other men who have not been injured, but who desire the training; and, finally, the institution would be used to train the sons of soldiers who had served in the war, or the sons of those who had helped in other ways.

The hotel, which is a large building, well situated at the foot of the Port Royal Mountains, and within easy reach by car of Kingston, has been offered to the government at £10,000. To provide an endowment, a grant is being asked for from the Imperial Government and the British Red Cross Society. The chairman of the finance committee of the latter, in responding to an appeal, says it is the first appeal of the kind received from any British colony. Jamaica has sent to the front more than 10,000 soldiers.



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## STATE PROPOSES MILK COMMISSION

New York Governor Plans Inquiry Into Conditions—Aid to Be Given Men Returning to Industries From War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith is expected to appoint soon two commissions to handle two questions of great importance to the State, reconstruction and milk. The reconstruction commission will work through county branches, with a view to providing places for returned soldiers and sailors, and will also cooperate with the Governor in recommending legislation calculated to solve readjustment problems.

The milk commission will be composed of fair-minded representatives of the producer, the distributor and the consumer, and will investigate the methods of handling milk, and the whole milk situation, and speedily make recommendations for legislation that will reduce costs all along the line.

The Governor recommends establishment of a minimum wage commission, empowered to fix a minimum wage, after hearing impartially the views of all interests concerned. He urges the abolishment of the two public service commissions and the substitution of three commissions, one to finish the New York City subway, one to regulate that city's public utilities, and the third to do the work now done by the up-state commission.

The Governor, in his inaugural promises an investigation of the correctional administration of the State, with recommendations for any legislation that seems necessary. Of education, he said:

"It should be our objective that no person in this State who can be brought under our influence should be without the ability to read and write, or without a clear conception of our American institutions and ideals. The most vital force in the school room is the teacher. The highest standard of qualifications consistent with prevailing economic and financial conditions should be insisted upon. The efficiency of the school cannot rise above the standard of qualifications set for the teaching service. To bring this about, the teachers should be adequately paid and fairly pensioned."

Governor Smith favors legislation empowering cities to acquire, own, operate and control their public utilities. He wants broader home rule for municipalities.

The Governor had much to say on labor subjects. He urged a health insurance law, amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Law, to include occupational diseases and injuries, and legislation to "lift labor out of the category of commodities or articles of commerce." Of child labor, he said:

"When and wherever children are permitted to work, they should be surrounded with adequate protection as to hours and tasks which they may be permitted to undertake."

### Milk Price Advanced

St. Louis Distributors Granted One-Half Cent Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Following a recent investigation by federal food administration employees of the cost of producing and distributing milk in this territory, the dairies of St. Louis were granted the privilege of raising the price of milk from 14 to 15 cents a quart, instead of 15 cents, the amount desired. On Jan. 1 they had not made an increase, taking the attitude that the amount would not give them the relief sought when they asked for the investigation. No increase on pint sales was authorized, that price remaining at 3 cents.

The six large distributing companies have been claiming for months that they were losing money. This was contradicted by Dr. Clyde King of the University of Pennsylvania, who acted as investigator for the government. Dr. King asserted at the close of the investigation that they were not suffering any losses at 14 cents a quart, basing his claim on the figures presented by the companies. The data was collected by James Allison, consulting engineer, and submitted to Dr. King.

The figures as submitted showed that the difference between the cost of milk to the distributors and the retail price is practically the same as it has been for many years. The survey was made at the instance and at the expense of the distributors.

The local companies are now paying the producers \$5.70 a hundred pounds for milk. The distributors claim that the cost in the dairies of Illinois where it is bought is 9 cents per quart and that this is increased to 16 cents per quart by transportation charges, pasteurization and delivery to the user.

"I have gone over the situation carefully," said Dr. King, "and I do not think a raise to 15 cents is justifiable now. The distributor may not be able to make a profit every month in the year, but no business can do that at all times. The largest profit I find is in the six months when milk is most plentiful, in summer, and the smallest profit is made in the winter."

### New York Supply Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—New York City's milk supply was reduced somewhat on Thursday by the deadlock between the dairymen's league and the big distributors, who refuse to pay the prices demanded by the league. Several of the smaller distributors,

it is said, have signed the league's contract. Sheffields and Borden, having reduced the retail price one cent, insist that they will not grant the league's demand. They say they are sending to points west of New York for milk.

### Higher Price for Milk

Increase for Coming Three Months in the Boston District

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The price of milk for family trade, delivered by the distributors in the Boston district, was increased on Thursday to 15½ cents per quart and 9½ cents per single pint for the months of January, February and March by the Federal Milk Commission for New England. The new scale of prices was established after hearing sworn evidence of the cost of producing and distributing milk and as a result of other investigations.

The prices to be charged by distributors for bottled milk to stores is 14½ cents per quart and 8½ cents per pint. In all cases when a pint is delivered with a quart or quarts the price may be at the quart rate. The retail price for bottled milk at stores will be on the following scale: 1 pint, 10 cents; 1 quart, 17 cents; 2 quarts, 33 cents; 3 quarts, 50 cents.

## ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR NAVY SHIPS

Capital Vessels of the United States Fleet to Be So Equipped, It Is Announced—Success of Plan Is Already Assured

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All capital ships of the future will be electrically driven, "insuring their superiority over vessels of other nations," Secretary Daniels told the House naval committee on Thursday.

The new Mexico, the first electrically driven dreadnaught, is the most powerful naval vessel of any navy in the world today, and has put the electric drive beyond the field of experimentation, the committee was told. Built to develop 26,500 horsepower, the new Mexico actually did develop 31,000 horsepower, Mr. Daniels said.

Other advantages claimed for the electric drive by Secretary Daniels and Commander Foote, his aide, are: A 25-per-cent saving in fuel; a great saving in fuel space and engine space; as great power to drive astern as ahead; economy in installation and operation; the ability to develop full power in one propeller as well as four; greater endurance at high speed.

Commander Foote said that the experiment had been expected to prove costly, but had proved economical, because it burned 25 per cent less oil than steam-driven ships. The mere shifting of a control, Commander Foote said, would send the vessel backward at as great a speed as forward, which would prove a great advantage in maneuvering in battle.

### Naval Ordnance Output

Secretary Daniels Reports on Manufacture of Guns for Fleet

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During the 20 months from the date of the entry of the United States into the war to last Dec. 1, 2841 guns of medium caliber were manufactured under the direction of the naval bureau of ordnance at gun manufacturing plants, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the House Naval Affairs Committee at the hearing on the Naval Appropriation Bill. Of this number 1887 were placed in actual service against the enemy.

Secretary Daniels explained that the total number of 2841 did not include guns that were on hand and in reserve on April 6, 1917, nor those of a larger caliber than five inches. The great majority were manufactured in plants in operation since the beginning of the war, he said, and every one was "completed, with mounts, sights and all accessories."

When hostilities ceased, five-inch guns were being delivered at the rate of 30 a month, four-inch guns at the rate of 70 a month and three-inch guns at the rate of 150 a month. During the 20 days after the signing of the armistice, 805 guns were delivered to the Navy.

Secretary Daniels called attention to the fact that five naval railway batteries, each comprising one 14-inch rifle, were operating on the western front from Laon to Verdun, from Sept. 8 to Nov. 11.

Of the 2841 guns manufactured, 602 three-inch, four-inch and five-inch were built and placed in service on destroyers, transports, merchant vessels, armed yachts and coast guard cutters, and 252 were ready for shipment and 123 three-inch and anti-aircraft guns were put in service and 123 were ready for shipment.

### INTELLIGENCE WORK PRAISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Brig.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill, speaking to the staff of special intelligence of which he has been the head, said:

"The detection and conviction of enemy spies has been your primary business. It is satisfactory to note that in most cases the arrest of a spy has followed quickly upon his entry into this country."

"As the chief agency in preventing the leakage of naval and military information the department kept away from the enemy the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the construction of tanks, preparation for the Cambrai offensive and the recent counter-offensive which destroyed the German armies."

## SOCIALIST FACED BY HIS WRITINGS

Victor Berger, as Shown at His Trial, Advised His Followers in Editorial to Have Rifles Ready to Back Up Ballots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The government began the cross-examination of Victor Berger, Socialist congressman-elect from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, here on Thursday. Berger, Austrian born, has been quite generally regarded as the mainspring of American Socialist opposition to the war, and he dominates the four other national Socialist figures here on trial with him because of their anti-war policy.

When the federal prosecutor interrogated the Socialist from Wisconsin he drew out some significant testimony. That Berger did not consider the loss of so many United States people on the Lusitania an invasion of United States rights, but when pressed admitted that the drowning of United States people through the German submarine war was a "violation of everybody's rights, including Americans; that whereas he had held, when he subscribed to and gave his newspaper support to the St. Louis proclamation of the party, that the world war was a capitalistic struggle and that capitalism was the main issue, back in the fall of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the conflict, he had written an editorial in his paper that capitalism was not the greatest cause, but a minor one, and that more important causes were nationalism and race hatred, a dilemma from which he sought to extricate himself by saying he had made a mistake in his early diagnosis; that Berger declared himself opposed to all wars, in subscribing to the St. Louis proclamation and subsequently, but that he had advocated going after Villa following the Columbus raids, and that he approved the Civil War and the War of the Revolution, as well as the Spanish War.

In reply to Berger's statement that in the early years of the world war, far from being pro-German, he had been considered pro-English, the government introduced an editorial, written early in the conflict, which the Milwaukee leader identified as his own, in which he characterized the action of England as the "most contemptible of any in this struggle." As against Berger's careful explanation of a few days ago, when he first took the stand in his own behalf, that he was not of the revolutionary type, the tendentious, the government read a signed editorial of 19 years back in which he advised the Socialists and the workers generally that they could expect to fail in their use of the ballot against the plutocracy and had best lay in a supply of rifles and bullets.

This editorial from the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, dated July 31, 1909, has been called back more than once in Milwaukee to confront Berger, but has had no national notice, until the government, holding it back, faced the witness with it on Thursday. Former associates of the congressman-elect remarked after the session that he had evidently let himself go in anger in this declaration. Its reading marked one of the high points in the day's proceedings.

"Should be prepared to fight for liberty at all hazards," read its title and over a signature at top and bottom Victor Berger went on to say: "No one will claim that I am given to the reciting of 'Revolutionary' phrases. On the contrary, I am known to be a 'constructive' Socialist. However, in view of the plutocratic law-making of the present day, it is easy to predict that the safety and hope of the country will finally lie in one direction only—that of a violent and bloody revolution."

"Therefore, I say each of the 500,000 Socialist voters and of the 2,000,000 workmen who instinctively incline our way should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with bullets if necessary."

"Now I deny that, dealing with a blind and greedy plutocratic class, as we are dealing in this country, the outcome can ever be peaceable or that any reasonable change can ever be brought about by the ballot in the end. I predict that a large part of the capitalist class will be wiped out for much smaller things than the settling of the great social question; that before any settlement is possible most of the plutocratic class, together with the politicians, will have to disappear as completely as the feudal lords and their retinue disappeared during the French Revolution. That cannot be done by the ballot, or by only the ballot. The ballot may not count for much on a pinch. And, in order to be prepared for all emergencies, Socialists and workmen should make it their duty to have rifles and the necessary rounds of ammunition at their homes and be prepared to back up their ballots with their bullets if necessary."

When questioned what he meant when he endorsed the St. Louis platform containing a demand for the repudiation of war debts, the congressman-elect replied that his way of so doing was to tax the debt out of existence.

The government then took up a line of questioning and evidence designed to show that Berger had been closely associated in party affairs with Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, another defendant in the alleged conspiracy charged; that he had invited W. F. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, a third defendant, to come to Milwaukee and speak and had promised

the Young People's Socialist League the support of the Milwaukee leader; and that he had passed upon, as a member of the Emergency Committee of the Socialist Party, the pamphlet written by Irwin St. John Tucker, a fourth defendant, which had been objected to by the postal authorities and subsequently it had been advertised in his paper.

## LOUDER CALL FOR RELIEF IN FRANCE

Mr. Hoover Describes Pitiable Condition of 1,500,000 People in Region Completely Devastated by the Germans

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Relief work being carried on in Northern France by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and the pitiable condition of the 1,500,000 inhabitants of that section who escaped the German invasion, are described in a cable message received at the headquarters of the commission here from Herbert C. Hoover at Paris.

Mr. Hoover's message revealed that the work of relief and rehabilitation in France will fall more heavily on the commission than had been expected. The destruction wrought by the German Army was so complete, Mr. Hoover said, that the relief work must include not only food and clothing, but housing over a considerable area.

An enlarged organization to handle the situation is being built up and supplies have been obtained from the quartermasters' department of the United States Army. A large amount of second-hand barracks material also has been taken over from the army and navy, and 150 volunteers from the United States Navy are superintending the construction of barracks near ruined villages for the inhabitants.

Industrial work in the invaded region has been almost completely stopped, Mr. Hoover said. Railroads have been rendered almost hopeless of reconstruction for many months, the coal mines have been destroyed and there is scarcely a single factory that can be operated without a very large portion of new equipment.

"The Commission for Relief in Belgium," said Mr. Hoover's message, "had hoped to surrender the task of relief of Northern France to the French Government immediately upon the German retreat. It has been found impossible, however, for the French Government to undertake the food supply of this area for some months to come, and upon the urgent request of that government, the commission had decided to continue."

"The population of this area at the moment of the retreat was about 1,500,000, there being also about 300,000 refugees in Belgium who are returning and some 500,000 refugees in France, all of whom are anxious to return to their native soil."

"The destruction of some 20 principal towns and literally hundreds of villages renders the return of these refugees a stupendous problem. Every effort is being made to restrain them from going back until some systematic provision for shelter can be completed, but they evade all official urgings, and the roads are a continuous procession of these pitiable bodies. Thousands of them reach their villages to find every vestige of shelter destroyed and finally wander into the villages further back from the acute battle area which are themselves already overcrowded."

"The relief is based upon the allowance of food to the value of about 35 cents per day to the destitute, those having any resources or employment being required to pay. The whole extent of destitution is not yet known, but appears to be fully 60 per cent of the people."

## PACKERS HAVE WIDE INTERESTS

Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade Commission Gives Details of Their Activities

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five leading packers have interests in 750 concerns, Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, declared before the House Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday. The "Big Five" actually control 665 of these concerns, dealing in meats and other food commodities, while they hold minor interests in the others which would lead to control eventually, Mr. Colver said.

Large packers have extended their activity until they now trade in 9000 commodities, according to a statement by a wholesale grocer which Mr. Colver submitted. Few of these are directly related to the meat trade, Mr. Colver stated.

"Questionnaires sent to wholesale grocers by the Federal Trade Commission revealed a widespread feeling that the large packing concerns are threatening the wholesale grocery trade," Mr. Colver said. One wholesaler declared to the commission that the big packers had power enough to destroy all United States wholesalers within five to 10 days.

Investigations by the commission showed packers dealing in canned goods, breakfast foods, fruits, groceries and one branch house was even dealing in coal, Mr. Colver said. Testimony of wholesale grocery salesmen to the Trade Commission was to the effect that packers had gone into communities and cut prices from 10 to 25 per cent to kill competition. Mr. Colver also referred to a resolution adopted by the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association attacking the packers' "menace."

## LOWER CALIFORNIA PURCHASE IS URGED

Resolution Is Introduced in United States Senate Calling on the President to Open Negotiations With Mexico to This End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution was introduced in the United States Senate on Thursday calling on President Wilson to open negotiations with the republic of Mexico looking to the purchase by this country of the peninsula of Lower California, also of a tract of land amounting to 10,000 square miles in the State of Sonora and lying north of the parallel 31 degrees, 20 minutes.

H. F. Ashurst, Senator from Arizona, author of this Senate resolution, introduced a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of War to order a thorough investigation by a commission composed of three army officers with powers to subpoena witnesses of all the claims of citizens of the United States as a result of injuries to property at the hands of Mexican outlaws, revolutionary or federal forces since Dec. 1, 1912.

A similar resolution, demanding reparation for losses suffered by United States citizens, was recently introduced by W. H. King, Senator from Utah. Senator Ashurst gave notice on Thursday that he would address the Senate on the subject of buying the peninsula of Lower California and also on the question of reimbursement of United States citizens, for losses or damages incurred through Mexican depredations and internal disorders.

"The Senate resolution is as follows: 'Resolved, that the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to open negotiations with the Republic of Mexico for the purchase of the peninsula of Lower California and for the purchase of that tract of land in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, approximately in area 10,000 square miles and lying north of the parallel 31 degrees, 20 minutes, north latitude.'"

The joint resolution reads: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled:

"That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make, or cause to be made under his direction a full and thorough investigation of each and all claims of citizens of the United States (which may be called to his attention by claimants or their attorneys, heirs or representatives) for reimbursement and damages for injuries inflicted by

Mexican outlaws, revolutionary, insurgent or federal forces since Dec. 1, 1912, upon the person or to the property of such claimants."

"For the purpose of such investigation the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a commission of three officers of the army, one of whom shall be an inspector-general. Such commission shall have authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and to take evidence on oath relating to any such claim and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers in any such proceeding by application to the district court of the United States for the district within which any session of the commission is held, which court is hereby empowered and directed to make all orders and issue all processes necessary for that purpose; and said commission shall have all the powers conferred by law upon inspectors-general of the United States Army in the performance of their duties. Such commission shall report to Congress, through the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, its findings of fact upon each and all the claims presented to it, and its conclusions as to the justice and equity thereof, and as to the proper amount of compensation or indemnity thereupon."

### New Powers to President

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Mexican Congress, it is reported to the State Department, has granted special powers to President Carranza to raise or lower import and export duties at his discretion. It is noted by officials here that the additional power given to the Mexican President apparently is practically unlimited, and that by a mere announcement he can control exportation of such commodities as petroleum and copper.

## CHILDREN GET GIFTS FROM NEW YORK CREW

NEW YORK, New York—Gifts selected by Lady Beatty, wife of the Admiral of the British Grand Fleet, went to United States children on New Year's Day. Instead of to Scottish boys and girls, as the donors, the crew of the battleship New York, had expected. This was because the armistice having been signed, the New York came home in time to hold a New Year's celebration in this harbor instead of a Christmas one in a Scotch port, as had been planned. Poor children, in many cases, whose fathers had sacrificed their lives for their country, were the guests of the New York's crew aboard the vessel, these tars having contributed \$2500 of their savings to pay for the presents which Lady Beatty purchased. Clothes and British-made toys delighted the little guests.

## BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM MANY SUCCESSES

Soviet Reports Announce Victorious Encounters in Several Different Regions in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty issues per Wireless Press, a Moscow Government announcement that the Bolshevik scouts had successful encounters on Dec. 31, on the northern front in the Archangel and Kollas regions, while in the Revel district, Bolshevik troops took Kolk, Kakala, south of Kolkovik Gulf, and the Manors of Apel and Morager, 10 versts southwest of Paps.

In the Weissenstein direction, a Bolshevik detachment took Baskul, Undava, Walhof and Ajda. The announcement adds that in the Perm region, Bolshevik forces are taking up positions on the line Sidorovka-Podelnik-Sverina on the Kama, 50 versts from Kunzur and 25 versts from Perm.

The Polish command, it states, is negotiating for the formation of Polish legions in Lithuania, but the Lithuanian Government has refused. The latter intends to create a militia, the announcement concludes, "but, as they have no arms, they are unable to resist us."

### Bolsheviks Make Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While sporadic successes continue to keep up the reputation of the Bolshevik Army, popular feeling is against them, if the reports of the Russian prisoners of war on their way from Austria-Hungary and Germany are to be credited. Advice received by the State Department says that these men are being offered 300 rubles monthly and food and clothing if they will join the Red Army, but that few of them yield to this temptation.

The prisoners say that although the popular feeling in Russia is strongly against the Bolsheviks, their power is on the increase since the capture of Kazan and Samara from the Czech forces, and that they are now concentrating on the Ukrainian front, retreating from the Ural mountains and other fronts because of food conditions. The prisoners relate that uneatable black bread sold for 15 rubles, a Russian pound, and that the people of Moscow are obliged to go long distances to get bread.

Transportation conditions in Bolshevik-controlled Russia are said to be much worse than in Siberia, no passenger cars being run, except as freight cars, and service above third class is seldom seen.

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Operating heavily in the fur market—most years somewhat venturesome, this year, owing to unprecedented conditions, highly successful

This sale comprises not only many important speculative purchases, now absolutely impossible to secure in the market, but in addition reductions in their own fine furs.

And Chandler & Co. offer about

# \$70,000.00

worth of

# Magnificent Furs

which will be sold at

## Substantial Discounts

But then it has been a great fur season, and they intend to make January the climax of their great selling events in furs. By operating heavily in the market some time ago, purchases were made far below present prices—illustrative—manufacturers are making Hudson-Seal Coats for this sale out of skins that would cost today nearly double.

These great values in Fur Coats are outside of Chandler & Co.'s regular stock, practically all of which was bought before the great advance in furs.

—rather than have any part of this sale incomplete, all of their small furs

## Every Muff, Every Scarf, Every Set

In Chandler & Co.'s own magnificent stock at from

# 10% 15% to 20% Discount



## RATIFICATION ISSUE IN NEW YORK STATE

Indications Are That Action in Legislature Depends Largely on What Pressure Anti-Liquor Element Can Bring on Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York—Indications are that ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment by the New York Legislature depends largely upon whether the anti-liquor element can bring sufficient pressure to bear on the State Senate. There seems to be little question but that the House will ratify, but there is felt to be doubt about the Senate.

Both Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the House, have already stated their views emphatically. The Governor, as anticipated, recommended in his inaugural address that legislation be enacted submitting the question to a popular referendum, "in order that its determination might represent the expression of the will of the majority."

The Governor questioned whether the people were "ready to surrender their inherent right to legislate on this question," or "to forfeit any part of their police power." He asked whether they were "reconciled to the policy of incorporation in the federal Constitution rigid restriction upon their personal liberty."

These speculations of the Governor were not a surprise to those who remembered that one of the instruments used to defeat the former Governor, C. S. Whitman, who stood for ratification, was a series of so-called personal liberty leagues, which plainly were acting for the benefit of the liquor interests. It is pointed out, also, that one of the chief arguments of the liquor interests always has been that prohibition would infringe upon so-called personal rights.

Speaker Sweet, on the other hand, came out for ratification so emphatically that his speech to the House has served to draw a line of cleavage between those Republicans who are expected to remain loyal to their party and those who are suspected of being under-surface followers of Tammany.

Speaker Sweet said New York State should lead rather than follow in the march of progress against "the evil of the manufacture and traffic in that which has claimed a greater toll than all the wars, besides the destruction of the faculties of men in industry and society, and which has dragged innocent women and children into degradation and poverty, and has given rise to the advocacy of Socialist legislation as well as added burdens upon the State for the care of its wards as a result of licensed crime against society."

Abolition of temperance, Speaker Sweet continued, would, in the opinion of socialists, make it impossible for advocates of socialistic and paternalistic doctrines to get much hearing from the mass of the people.

"And yet," he added, "we find the foremost advocates of socialistic doctrines, claimed to be cures for the evils which afflict society, the most ardent proponents of liquor license."

Senator George F. Thompson, who is favorable to ratification, was defeated by Senator K. Henry Walters, for president of the Senate, by two votes.

### Action in Maine Expected

Temperance Workers Say Legislature Will Ratify Amendment Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WATERVILLE, Maine—The Maine Legislature will ratify the federal prohibition amendment to the Constitution early in this session, in the opinion of temperance workers here. Hostility to state prohibition apparently has been abandoned by the Democrats, who hammered the Republicans mercilessly in successive campaigns, until the special election in September, 1911, when prohibition was re-submitted to the voters and sustained by a narrow margin. It is believed that another special election in Maine would show a two-to-one vote in favor of prohibition.

Many Democrats were sincere believers in local option then. Such believers are few now. Maine people have undergone tremendous change in sentiment where liquor is concerned. Prohibition enforced has worked out well. Sheriffs are enforcing the laws impartially, earnestly, persistently, in nearly every county in the State. In only two or three is there any laxity and no connivance is charged.

Until a few years ago, liquor was sold openly in all the cities and a majority of the towns of the State in bar-rooms, restaurants, clubs, hotels and drug stores. Political assessments were levied against these violators of the laws with little attempt at severity; arrests and seizures were infrequent, fines were light and imprisonments almost unheard of.

### Drys in Control in Ohio

Ratification Is Expected to Be One of First Acts of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The drys are in complete control of both houses of the Ohio General Assembly; in the lower house, in fact, so much so that the wets had no candidate for any office.

In the Senate, the wets were urging a candidate for clerk, but withdrew his name before the caucus convened, because of lack of votes.

Ratification of the federal dry amendment is expected to be one of the first acts of the session. The Legis-

## CALIFORNIA ACTION ON DRY ISSUE SURE

State Senator Who Is on His Way from France to Vote for Ratification of Federal Amendment Feels Confident of Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"California, I feel confident, will ratify the National Prohibition Amendment, for 22 senators are practically pledged in favor and the House is quite certain to accept it," said Senator William E. Brown of that State, who was in Boston on Thursday, en route from war relief work in France to California, to vote on the proposition, having come back at the urgent request of prohibition workers in California to assist in securing ratification of the amendment by his State.

While 15 of the necessary 36 states have already ratified the amendment, it is pointed out that California, because of its extensive vineyards, is regarded as one of the important states in the legislatures of which the question will be considered this year. In explaining the situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Senator Brown said:

"The grip which has been held by the so-called wine trust on the grape industry has made it appear that vineyard owners were entirely opposed to the amendment, but the fact that Fresno, one of the leading grape-raising counties, has gone on record in favor of prohibition, is pointed at as conclusive evidence that such is not the case. In fact, the vineyard owners will welcome their release from the so-called wine trust, which has combined and forced the growers to accept prices that were ruinous. With the breaking up of such combinations the growers are enthusiastic over the prospect of new markets and the better prices they feel are bound to come when trade is allowed to flow freely. One market alone, that of unfertilized grape juice, is expected to demand tremendously increased amounts of the product of the vineyards with the ending of the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. Then, of course, there is the ever-increasing market for raisins and grape sirups. In Kentucky and some other states there is on the market a carbonically charged grape juice that has the qualities necessary to make an excellent beverage that has none of the harmful effects of the fermented alcoholic drinks."

It is this effort on the part of the wine interests to befog the issue that resulted in Senator Brown publishing a pamphlet which was widely circulated in California, entitled, "Devil Fish Ink." This booklet exposed the subterfuge of the so-called wine trust which raised the "wolf cry" that the grape industry would be ruined in the vain hope that their traffic might be continued.

Another worn out plea of the wine interests was that their business would be ruined after they had been encouraged by the State through the appointment of a viticultural commission. Senator Brown said investigations showed that the establishment of this commission was rushed through the Legislature by a group of those interested in the wine business and that they have been spending the State's money on all sorts of experiments aiming especially to promote the wine business with not the same interest in developing other markets.

But in regard to the cry for sympathy on the ground that their business would be ruined, the Senator, after reviewing the untold moral damage done by the liquor traffic, said that prohibition districts invariably find no such results as predicted, but instead the communities find themselves much better off industrially and financially. The false cry of loss of revenue which is still listened to by a decreasing number of people, is exploded by Senator Brown, who quoted figures he has used effectively in his prohibition work. "For instance," he says, "a survey of the State revealed the fact that the cost of crime was approximately \$37,000,000 a year, 80 per cent of which the authorities agree is directly traceable to liquor. That makes some \$29,600,000 as the yearly cost to the State for crime due to liquor and for this the State gets a revenue of approximately \$5,000,000, leaving the rest of the bill for the damage done by liquor to be paid by the people and that bill is, according to these figures, \$24,600,000. In addition to paying \$24,000,000 a year to get back \$5,000,000, the people also have invested some \$22,000,000 in buildings for the care of criminals. When one shows figures like these to the man who admits the moral advantages of prohibition, but has been laboring under the belief that the state or city might lose something in license fees, he cannot help but see the economic advantage of prohibition."

"As California was the pivotal State in the election of President Wilson, it may be the pivotal and deciding State in the fight for prohibition, and that is why I am making the 6000 mile trip to record my vote for the amendment," said Senator Brown.

NASHVILLE'S BIG SWITCHING SYSTEM  
Radnor Yards and Shops, Built at Cost of Over 1,000,000, a Great Benefit to the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The virtual completion of the Radnor switching yards and shops, including signal towers, cinder houses, tanks, trackage, etc., places the railroads running in and out of Nashville in command of the largest and most up-to-date switching system in the South. Dur-

ing the past year the new system has been a potent factor in adding the government's activities here, and in transporting the crowds that have surged from the city to Hadley's Bend, at least 4000 engines being operated a month from the Radnor terminals by the affiliating roads.

Erected at a cost exceeding \$1,000,000, the entire plant is run by electricity, numerous reflectors being used in the yards which practically turn night into day. When finished, the engine depots will be able to accommodate 100 of the largest size locomotives, while the roundhouse will have a capacity of 30 engines.

The vast system includes thoroughly equipped repair and machine shops, also 50 tracks which run out from the terminals. The Radnor Corporation has an unlimited supply of water from a lake, in the Overton Hills region, covering 60 acres.

That the future activities of the enterprise may be extended even more, considerable adjacent territory has been acquired which will eventually be built up in employees' communities.

## STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM RAISED

New Governor of Massachusetts, in Inaugural Address, Urges That Exhaustive Survey of Situation Be Made by Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The street railway problem, which is giving concern to the legislatures of practically every state in the Union, was taken up by Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts in his inaugural address to the House and Senate on Thursday.

The Governor recommended an immediate survey of the situation by experts "to report the amount of deficiency in revenue, the amount of taxes and other public charges paid, and what, if any, part of the deficiency should be met by remission of taxes and other public charges, and by appropriations of money, coupled with public control, by the localities and the Commonwealth in order to keep necessary transportation facilities in operation."

"The problem," said Governor Coolidge, "is where to get more money. There are only two sources: increased fares and the public treasury, directly by grant or indirectly by remission of taxes or other payments. Public ownership is no answer to this problem, as it would increase no revenue. The question is one of our needs and our duty, and must be squarely met."

As a business enterprise, the government desires its success, but no more so than any other private enterprise. As a public necessity the government is warranted in giving aid. As it is a public enterprise, the public ought to realize that whatever revenue it has they must furnish. Fares have been increased, but in some places there is no rate high enough to pay for operation, for raising rates too high diminishes the number of passengers. Grants of money have been made by some towns.

"So long as a street railway can be operated with fair service, paid for by its patrons, it is on a sound and enduring basis. That ought to be the standard. The moment that is abandoned there is no standard to measure the soundness of the principle applied. No one knows how to assess the benefits or where they apply. Any other standard should be adopted with great caution, and for a very limited period."

The only other course is by local state aid. This shifts the burden, but does not diminish it. Instead of paying the fare on the car it is paid in taxes, in rent, and the cost of living. But in the period of readjustment we may have to apply extraordinary remedies."

The Governor also urged reestablishment of the public schools of the State on a basis of greater equality and higher opportunity, development of the water power of the State, removal of the question of the policy toward public utilities from politics, legislation to extend relief to the soldiers and sailors of the present war, enlargement of homestead activities, encouragement of agricultural development, the passage of such acts as are necessary to carry out the directions contained in any of the 19 amendments to the state constitution recently adopted by the people and observance by the State of the tricentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

## MR. LEGUIA TO SEEK REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Augusto B. Leguia, former President of Peru, and planning to run for that office in the elections next May, is spending a few days here on his way from London to Lima. Mention of the Tacna-Arica question is one of the planks upon which Mr. Leguia expects to run.

## NATIONAL RAILWAY CONTROL IS URGED

Robert S. Lovett, President of the Union Pacific System, Sees Remedy in Regulation Rather Than in Federal Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Return of the railroads to private ownership under a federal regulation, exclusive of state regulation, is favored by Robert S. Lovett, who recently resigned as director of the division of capital expenditures of the federal Railroad Administration, and has returned to his former place as president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Lovett, in part, describes his views on the railroad question as follows:

"I believe in thorough regulation by the national government of all competition in service and facilities, with power to check it where it amounts to an evil. I should permit consolidation, subject to government approval, where the public benefit would plainly be promoted, particularly in the absorption of financially weak lines of minor importance where, by so doing, the communities dependent thereon could be better served. But I would steadily preserve competition between the large systems and pursue a policy of widening the competitive area between such large systems wherever practicable."

In giving his reasons for opposing government ownership, Mr. Lovett asserted that "if we carefully analyze the relative merits of efficiency from unification and the advantages from competition in service facilities, I believe we will find that the latter will be very much better as a national policy." He added that he also objected to government ownership because the opportunity it would offer "for promoting political ambitions would be a perpetual national scandal and expose the government to serious financial burdens."

Expressing the fear that "the railroads 'pork barrel' would, in time, make the other 'pork barrel' appear insignificant in comparison," Mr. Lovett said: "Every politician would be almost compelled to exert any political influence possessed by him to provide places for his supporters or improvements and facilities or rate adjustments desired by them. Each congressman would be pressed by all the ambitious towns in his district for ornate passenger stations or other improvements, as he is now pressed for post offices, courthouses and other public buildings; for additional and unnecessary trains to please particular communities, and for the construction of new railroads, extensions and branches."

Mr. Lovett also declared that "there are other objections to government ownership, such as the political power of the employees to organize and control the railroads and the probable deterioration in the ability and efficiency of executive and administrative officers under the scale of government salaries in competition with private business."

"Consideration of any solution of the railroad problem involves the fundamental question of whether there shall be competition, or not," said Mr. Lovett. "All will agree, I believe, that competition in railroad rates is unwise and practically impossible. Competition in rates cannot exist without rebates, secret rates and other kindred evils that make it intolerable. But competition in service and facilities always existed until the beginning of federal control and really has been responsible for the great advance in the quality of railroad service in this country, particularly in recent years. Its elimination would mean comparative stagnation."

Losses in Operation  
Deficit of Railroads Estimated at \$150,000,000 for 1918  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government's loss in operating the railroads in 1918 is calculated by Railroad Administration officials at less than \$150,000,000. This represents the difference between the aggregate amount the government will be compelled to pay railroad companies as rental for the use of their properties—the so-called guaranteed return—and the net income which the government will receive from the railroads.

It will take six months more of receipts from the increased freight rates to permit the government to recoup its losses, officials believe. If Congress does not approve the proposed five-year extension of federal control, and as a consequence, President Wilson carries out his announced intention of returning the roads to private manage-

## WHAT JAPAN CLAIMS AS TO WAR EFFORTS

Statement Issued by Baron Makino, Chief of Delegation to Peace Conference, Says She Has Insured Peace in Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Baron Nobuaki Makino, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, went to Washington on Thursday, for a conference with Count Kikujiro Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and is expected to return Friday. He was accompanied by a secretary only, the other members of the peace party remaining in New York. The party is spending its few days here in sight-seeing and entertainment. The sailing plans of the party have been changed, because the Carmania, on which they were booked for Saturday, will not leave till Jan. 8. If they do not leave on the Carmania on Saturday they will take the Carmania later.

What Japan claims she has done in the war, claims which are regarded as significant at this time because they are expected to be put forward at the conference, is touched upon by Baron Makino in the following sentences from a statement he issued here:

"Japan as one of the participants in the war was able to clear Germany from her bases and the seas of the Far East and to keep the door open for commerce on the Pacific. We have insured peace in the Orient. Peace and the open door is our policy in the Far East. In the maintenance of such fixed policy we will welcome the co-operation of our friends."

In the formal statement issued by Baron Makino nothing was said about the question of the return of Kainchiow to China. It was said by a member of the party that the baron, in the absence of the senior member of the delegation, would not naturally take it upon himself to discuss matters not included in the formal statement. The senior member is Marquess Saionji, who is traveling to Paris by the Suez route.

In declining an invitation from the New York Chamber of Commerce for Thursday Baron Makino said: "In the work of world readjustment the business men must play a leading part and in the days of peaceful development which lie before us in the Far East we will welcome closer and more intimate relations with the leaders of industry, trade and commerce who have perhaps done more than armies or navies to win the war. The Far East offers a vast field for the cooperation of the forces of reconstruction, and those forces must necessarily be drawn from the ranks of the men who compose the Chambers of Commerce throughout Europe, the United States, Japan and China."

NEW DES MOINES SCHOOLS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DES MOINES, Iowa—Plans are under way to construct two additional high-school plants in this city, to meet the need for greater capacity and efficiency. For this purpose school bonds of \$500,000 have been issued.

Eastern roads in the ten months reported \$1828,000,000 revenues and \$1,551,000,000 expenses; western roads \$1,349,000,000 revenues and \$890,000,000 expenses, and southern roads \$642,000,000 revenues and \$492,000,000 expenses.

The reports do not include small roads with less than \$1,000,000 revenues a year.

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Webster B. Burkhardt, President  
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Manufacturers and Retailers of TRUNKS & LEATHER GOODS  
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Progressive Department Store  
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UNITED LACE & BRAD MFG. CO.  
Originators and Sole Manufacturers  
Providence, R. I.



MERCERIZED SHOE LACES



## CIVIL SERVICE NEED FELT IN AUSTRALIA

Commissioner Reports an Insufficiency of Junior Clerks—Parliamentary Concessions in Interest of Returned Soldiers

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner, in his report for 1917-18, says that the commonwealth service has in the past been seriously handicapped in some states by a lack of sufficient successful candidates for junior clerkships. In the largest State in point of population, New South Wales, this shortage has been most marked, so much so that it can be said that at no time since the establishment of federation has the number of competitors for appointment as clerk been such as to furnish appointees to the number and of the caliber necessary for the efficient and economical working of the departments. To a lesser extent the same unsatisfactory state of affairs has existed in Queensland, and also in South Australia and Western Australia. In fact, the position became so acute that it was necessary to cast around for means of filling vacancies other than by the ordinary entrance examinations held at frequent intervals.

It is to be remembered that the junior clerk of today will be the senior officer of the future, and this is really the foundation upon which the fabric of the service is built. Where there is poor competition for vacancies, it follows that the type of youth secured is inferior in quality to that forthcoming when the candidates are large in numbers and the rivalry is keen. Consequently, unless means could be devised for inducing the best available youths to compete for appointment to the service in large numbers, the future efficiency of the administration would be jeopardized.

It had been represented, the commissioner added, that one reason operating against the success of the commonwealth entrance examination was that, on account of the subjects prescribed, it involved a special course of study and a consequent interruption of the usual school curriculum. Schools generally shape their instruction with a definite object in view, such as preparation of their pupils for the junior public examination of the university, or its equivalent, and the aim of the scholars being to succeed at that examination, they are naturally disinclined to deviate from their marked course in order to gain some other end. If, however, it could be so arranged that, with no additional effort or interruption of studies, scholars could prepare at the same time for an examination which would qualify them for entrance to the public service, it was held that they would not be averse to so assuring themselves of a career in life, and the service would benefit accordingly.

The commissioner narrates that it was also provided that persons of not more than 50 years who had served in the permanent naval forces of the commonwealth with satisfactory record, and for the full period for which they enlisted, were eligible for appointment to the General Division in the Department of Trade and Customs in such positions as boatman, coxswain, searcher and watchman, and assistant lightkeeper.

The federal parliament has made additional concessions in the interests of returned soldiers. A returned soldier who has passed a prescribed examination conducted by a university or other public examining body in any part of the British Dominions shall be deemed to have passed a prescribed examination under the Public Service Act. In pursuance of this section a regulation is now being made which will render a returned soldier eligible for appointment. Naturally with such a wide field to cover as the British Dominions it would be difficult to include every appropriate examination in the list and no attempt has been made to do so. As a matter of fact, the list as a commencement will only prescribe university, public service, and certain other Australian examinations, but these will be added to from time to time as occasion requires. The maximum age for the appointment of successful candidates to the clerical division is 25 years at last birthday, but by Section 6 of the new act, returned soldiers may be appointed up to their fifty-first birthday.

It was the Public Service Commissioner's intention to extend to other states the system of utilizing public examinations for entrance to the

commonwealth service as soon as possible, but latterly it has been necessary to give first consideration to making provision for the appointment of returned soldiers; and, until it is seen that, after returned soldiers have been provided for, there will be sufficient vacancies available to justify the arrangement of annual examinations for civilians, he deemed it advisable to suspend action in this direction.

The Commonwealth was among the first to fix a minimum salary for its public servants, and the commissioner in his report to Parliament records that prior to Jan. 1, 1911, a minimum salary of £110 was granted all officers of the Public Service who had attained the age of 21 years and had completed not less than three years' service. At the date mentioned, however, provision was made by the government for the elimination of the condition as to the period of service, and also of the condition that Clerical Division officers should, as a precedent to obtaining the minimum salary, pass an examination in the work of their office. It was subsequently decided to increase the minimum salary payable to officers of the General Division in certain specified positions from £110 to £126 per annum, and an amending regulation providing for this alteration came into operation on March 1, 1911. In March, 1913, it was decided to increase the minimum salary of all officers of the Clerical Division to £126 per annum.

The number of permanent officers employed in the federal public service exceeds 23,000. The commissioner states that during the financial year ending June, 1917, the number of new appointments made were 1501, but the permanent establishment was only increased by some 342 officers, owing to resignations, etc. The commissioner states that it is not to be gathered from this fact that there has been a reduction in departmental activities; on the contrary, with the assumption by the commonwealth of new functions and the larger amount of business transacted in some departments owing to the war, the work devolving upon the service must have considerably exceeded that of previous years. The explanation of the disproportion between the increase of work and additions to staff lies in the fact that appointments to many positions have been suspended during the war in interest of the larger body of citizens who have been deprived of opportunities for entering the service. In addition to the permanent staff there are nearly 10,000 temporary employees in the commonwealth service.

## TEMPORARY WORK IN NORTH WALES

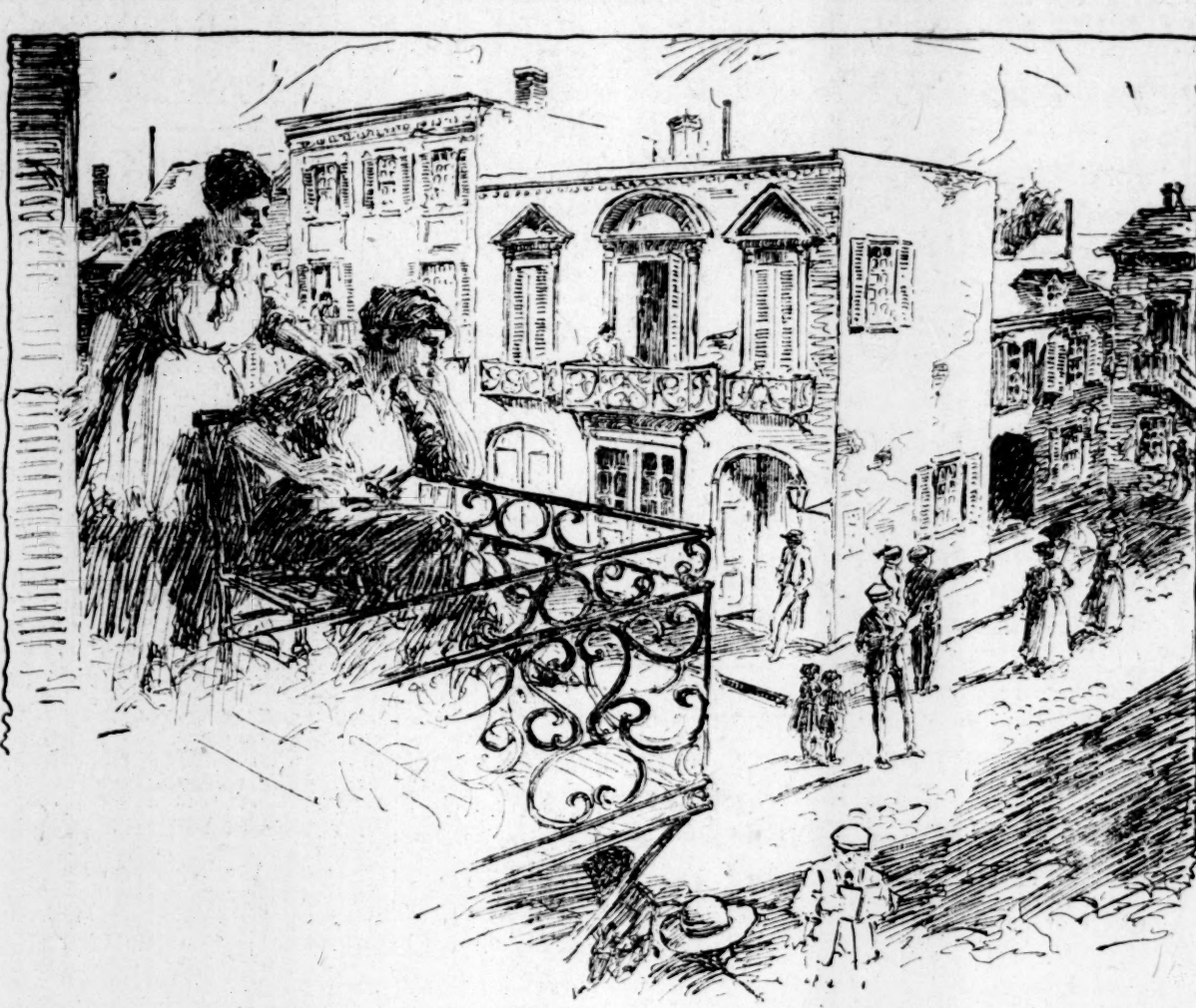
CHESTER, England.—There was a large and representative attendance at the meeting of the executive committee of the North Wales Temperance Federation, which was held at Chester under the chairmanship of Sir J. Herbert Roberts, M. P.

The reports of the work in each county were considered so interesting and encouraging that it was decided to issue a summary of them as part of the federation's annual report. Six sub-committees were appointed to deal with the various departments of the federation's work.

The agenda of reforms agreed upon by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches was presented by Maj. Richard Rigg, O. B. E., who acted as a delegate from the council. He asked that the federation might bring them to the notice of the new electorate and of parliamentary candidates in the general election. This agenda is almost identical with the policy which has been adopted by the federations of North and South Wales. It was decided that arrangements for a strong electoral campaign should be made at once.

It was also decided that the Y. M. C. A. and the Village Clubs Association should be approached with a view to united action on the question of "social centers." It was felt that this should be vigorously pressed at once, so that in the new after-the-war Wales the social center and not the public house should be "the gathering place of the people and the healthy hub of village life."

Every county association affiliated to the federation was asked to form a vigilance committee and to take the necessary measures for the full working of the 1904 Act within their area. A list of redundant licenses is to be drawn up and steps taken to insure that a number of them are referred for compensation. Urgent appeals are to be made to the licensing authorities for the fixing of the maximum levy for this purpose. The winter's work was to include temperance teaching in the day schools.



Ze firs' tourees' of ze season; he come early zis year, w'est ce pas?"

## SIGNOR NITTI ON ITALIAN VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In addressing the employees at the Treasury who came to express their joy at the victory, Signor Nitti referred to the dark days in which he had taken office, and to the difficulties which had been overcome, thus affording the Italians good reason for rejoicing in the hour of success. A year ago everything was uncertain, and the difficulties had seemed insurmountable. The army had to be reconstituted, confidence had to be built up and credit reestablished, he declared. Their special care had been to make the soldiers at the front feel that the country had not forgotten them and that everything possible was being done to better their condition. The first thing they did, the Minister said, was to arrange an insurance policy for every combatant, and, later on, they put a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the military commanders to be used for the benefit of the officers and men.

Before the opening of the Italian offensive in October, General Diaz had written to him, Signor Nitti stated, telling him that the commanders considered that these activities had been propaganda of the most effective kind for assuring resistance and devotion by showing the soldiers of all ranks the efforts that were being made to produce solidarity between the country and the army. The knowledge that their families were receiving assistance from the military authorities had raised the spirit of the troops, the Commander-in-Chief had said, and had served to show the soldiers that the military commanders were not merely a means of making restrictions and preserving discipline, but that they were the friends of the men and of their distant families.

In an interview appearing in the Epoca, Signor Nitti declared that he had never doubted victory would be achieved even in the darkest hours. Today the political destinies of Italy were being fulfilled and the dreams of so many noble aspirations. The joy in their hearts would enable them to face the hard tasks of the morrow with the greater confidence. The mass of the workers who had made the greatest sacrifices, felt that their hour was coming and the time when the dignity of labor would be recognized. They must have faith in the victories of tomorrow, he said, as they had had faith in the victories of today. Italy was the only country which had experienced three civilizations, and this third civilization should be greater, on account of its moral beauty, than the two which had preceded it. He trusted that the new democracy of labor would be equal to its task and to

the great and historical hour through which they were passing.

## Italy's Part in Collapse of Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The Corriere della Sera which has stoutly maintained the thesis that if the war ended without the disintegration of Austria, whatever else might have been gained elsewhere, Germany would have won, asserts that the collapse of the Dual Monarchy is due primarily to Italy. "No state in Europe," it declares, "represents the negation of national rights as did Austria, nor the axiom of the marketing of the peoples; no state stood as did Italy for the force of historical evolution toward the rights of the peoples and the axiom of national unity as the basis of a civilized society, capable of keeping the peace and enjoying its benefits."

The day on which Italy took up arms against Austria the world war took over the problem definitely and was destined to solve it. "Nor," the Corriere says, "is it superfluous to add that Austria was doing well from a military point of view when Italy entered the war and that Germany was holding the Allies on the western front. Austria was proclaiming the strength of her unity, which indeed appeared unshakable to many in the enemy's camp, when Italy raised the cry of Delenda Austria. A cry which it may be said then seemed more than 'ambitious-fantastic.' The greater seriousness of the German danger and the deeper horror roused by an ostentatious show of unlimited violence and ferocity were productive of feelings in favor of Austria and of possible future arrangements which would be of benefit to the Entente Powers."

"Italy, however, entered the lists with the cry 'Delenda Austria,' and, at that cry, on the other side of the unjust frontier lines among the various oppressed races, hopes arose which up till then had lain quiet from timidity, or had hardly dared to raise their heads." If today they are celebrating the end of Austria with justifiable rejoicings in Prague, Ljubljana, Agram, and Sarajevo, there can be no doubt, the Corriere maintains, that Italy gave the first signal in May, 1915. While if there were people in the countries of the Entente who were willing to treat with the Dual Monarchy, providing certain minor constitutional alterations took place, and if this mirage, partly natural and partly artificial, appeared more strongly at the time when the Entente seemed furthest from attaining its end, it was Italy's voice which prevailed over these sincere or insincere voices and made that mirage fade. It was Italy, the Corriere declares, which, after the experiences of Caporetto, Italy, as to whose resistance so many people had doubts, Italy who maintained her resistance in the face of so many difficulties and sacrifices.

had held to the decree of justice concerning Austria. With her army back on the Piave, with two provinces invaded, after having suffered enormous losses and having seen all her difficulties increase and treachery become more dangerous, Italy had dared to repeat the cry of "Delenda Austria." And now it was a case of "Austria Deleta." Austria had to be destroyed and she was destroyed.

The new history of Europe begins with the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Corriere says in conclusion, and the views and the efforts of Italy have been a powerful help in bringing about this dissolution.

## CHANGE IN SCHOOL SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—In view of the fact that the public schools of Louisiana have received this year more state funds than heretofore at the disposal of the schools, the state superintendent of education has declared it is time to abolish the district school system in this State. The present district system requires school funds raised in each school district to be applied to that district only. The proposed system will substitute the collectors of 12 months' taxes, and the parish-wide school tax would take the place of all district taxes.

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We are showing a wonderful selection of dresses—in the newest modes, the most desirable materials—showing many charming and different ideas in trimmings. Priced very reasonably from  
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26-28 Broadway, David Whitney Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

## THE TOURIST VAN IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Ps-s-s-s! Madame Celeste, there is ze firs' tourees' of ze season; he come early zis year. N'est ce pas?"

All old Royal Street cranes over its balconies to see. It is Delphine Ousette, who has made the discovery; Delphine, a faded little seamstress, in rusty black taut as a wire, active as a cat, black eyes, black hair, and a pucker between her eyebrows. She leans over the rail of her balcony and calls to her next door neighbor, "Ps-s-s-s!"

Madame Celeste, fat, red-faced and jovial, appears on a neighboring balcony. "Where?" she queries.

"They have gone into ze courtyard across ze street," Delphine calls back. And they have. The first tourists of the season. The tourists and the cold weather come together to New Orleans. Then Royal Street—the ancient Rue Royal, which yet retains some of its air of old—shakes off its summer languor, and begins to gossip. From balcony to balcony runs the comment, half in English, half in the Creole French of fifty years ago; for the tourists are arriving.

They appeared in little groups at first this year—the inevitable tall, thin woman, with the lorgnon and the superior air, who sniffs the air and asks, "Really, now, did the fashionable people of New Orleans once live here?" the short plump man with the guidebook taking the quick look over the one-time Latin quarter, which is supposed to be "the thing to do"; the architect with his sketchbook, making drawings of the wrought-iron railings, the old curved stairways and the carved mahogany doors, and then the enthusiastic woman, who says: "And may I see your lovely courtyard? I simply adore old buildings—Ah, charming, charming, indeed." All the usual types came this year and said and did all the usual things.

"What strange types one sees down here," they say, and the people of Royal Street say—to each other—"What strange people zeeks aïre who come down here." And both are right. Winter is coming, the people of the fast-fading Latin quarter of the Crescent City have brought to light last year's capes and coats and shawls; and the dealers in antiques are polishing the old furniture they failed to sell last year, and putting fresh tags on the bric-a-brac, which escaped the collectors of 12 months' ago.

The thin lady from Boston stops before the shop of Marinuzzi, the little Neapolitan wood-carver, who looks up and smiles over his handwork on the

back of a chair that is worthy to grace the villa of a nobleman. "What a lovely thing," says the lady. "How massive! How magnificent!"

Marinuzzi looks pleased for an instant, then returns to business. "You want to buy the bookcase?" he asks, pointing to a huge carved cupboard. "I sell him you cheap."

"It is lovely," replied the lady, "but I never could get it into my house; there are no rooms large enough to hold it. Haven't you something smaller?"

But Marinuzzi only shrugs his shoulders and turns again to his chair and his carving. "It is the fault of these modern houses," he grumbles; "they don't build houses to fit my furniture now-days."

The lady tourist from Boston walks away with a smile that is almost a laugh. Marinuzzi starts to whistle "Funiculi-Funicula," and goes on with his carving.

## HOUSING PROGRAM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario.—In an address to the City Council, Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, made known the details of the government's housing scheme and urged the advisability of immediately embarking upon a building program to the extent of at least \$500,000 not only to relieve the present shortage of houses but in order to provide for the great expansion that was sure to come in the near future. With regard to roads in the district, the Premier gave assurance that the 20 miles of trunk road between Algoma Mills and Cutler would be completed in 1919, which would enable tourists to go from this city by motor straight through to Toronto and that an auto truck patrol would keep the highway in good condition. He also promised that the roadway between Sault Ste. Marie and Pointe aux Pins would be improved during the coming summer.

## MONTREAL AERO CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Montreal is to have an aero club affiliated with the Montreal branch of the Aerial League of the British Empire, and a large number of aviators who enlisted for war service under the auspices of the local league have signified their intention of joining. This organization, it is set forth, will perform a useful service in keeping the "men of the air" in touch with each other, as well as to promote generally the interests of aeronautics in Eastern Canada.

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**Fine Furs**  
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**The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**  
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There are also some very fine hand-made underthings from the Philippine Islands.  
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**Milton Corset Shop**  
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## ROWLATT REPORT ON PLOTS IN INDIA

Full Account Given of Origin and Growth of Revolutionary Conspiracies, Uncovering Ramifications of Whole Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate revolutionary conspiracies in India, a brief account of which has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is a remarkable publication. It is largely based on a great mass of intricate documentary evidence and gives a full account of the origin and growth of these conspiracies, uncovering the ramifications of the whole movement, and tracing the interconnection of its varying phases with clearness and precision. Mr. Justice Rowlatt and his colleagues have done their work well, and it is highly significant that they have arrived at unanimous findings.

Those who are familiar with present-day Indian conditions know that a considerable number of young men of the upper classes have given their services to the promotion of this anarchical movement. But few have been prepared for the great preponderance of individuals belonging to the priestly, military and other higher orders, as shown in an annexure to the report which gives statistics as to age, caste, occupation or profession of persons convicted in Bengal of revolutionary crimes, or killed in commission of such crimes during the years 1907-17. There are 65 Brahmins, 87 Kayasthas, 13 Baidyas, and only 21 of all other castes. When the same individuals are classified according to age, 155 range below 30 as against 31 who are older. If, again, education be taken as the test, students, teachers, newspaper men, and government servants make up 109 of the whole number, while 77 belong to other occupations, or have no occupation, only one being a cultivator of the soil.

The next point to be noted is that out of 250 confessions tabulated with regard to the motive assigned for engaging in the crime, in only five cases has it been stated that the object was private gain, and three out of these five confessions were those of taxicab drivers. In Bengal, then, even more than elsewhere, it was among the English-educated classes (the bhadralok, or respectable people) that the secret societies were started. In that province the bhadralok still almost monopolize the clerical and subordinate administrative services of government. They are prominent in medicine, in teaching and at the Bar. But, in spite of their initial advantages, they have felt the effects of recent competition; and, since the education which they receive is generally literary and ill-adapted to turn the youthful mind to industrial, commercial or agricultural pursuits, they have not succeeded in finding fresh outlets for their energies. To high-spirited, if unwelcome youths of these classes, discontented with their lot, and contrasting it unfavorably with that of Europeans, the cause of Indian independence has made a strong appeal. They have proved fertile soil for revolutionary ideas whose aim, according to Mr. Justice Rowlatt's committee, "eventually to subvert by violent means British rule in India, and meanwhile to assassinate government officials, to obtain such help as might be obtainable from the Indian Army, and to finance their enterprises by plundering their fellow-countrymen." The report offers grounds for concluding that the outrages have all been the outcome of a widespread but essentially single movement of perverted religion and equally perverted patriotism.

In discussing the organization and inter-connection of the revolutionary societies in Bengal, the committee lay stress upon the four vows under which its members gradually submit themselves to the dictates of their leaders. By the first vow the candidate for admission undertakes never to separate himself from the circle that he joins, always to be under its rules, to carry out the orders of the authorities without question, and never to conceal anything from the leader or to speak anything but the truth to him. The second vow binds the neophyte never to move from one place to another without informing the leader, to come back instantly in obedience to the leader's command, to give him information at once in regard to any conspiracy against the society, and under his orders to try to remedy it. Then, by a third vow the disciple renounces the ties of affection for father, mother, brother, sister, hearth and home, declares he will never go away or leave the circle until its object is fulfilled, and undertakes, without putting forward any excuse, to perform all the work of that circle under orders of the leader. Finally he swears to stake his life and everything he possesses for the development of the work, to carry out all commands, to act in opposition to those who act in opposition to this circle, and to do injury to them to the utmost of his power. Though there is a good deal of reiteration about the vows, yet it is evident that the gradually advancing member of the circle places himself more and more in the power of his leader. One of them describes the final initiation thus: "The special vow was taken by each of us specially before the goddess (Kali) with a sword and Gita on the head and kneeling on the left knee. This is called the Pratyalina position, and is supposed to represent a lion about to spring on his prey."

The committee says that their duty has been not to try a large number of particular issues relating to individual incidents or cases, but to realize, and if they can, to present to others in a clear light the broad features of the situation. They dwell in the first place upon the characteristics of the crimes and criminals. They observe that there are certain classes of outrage which by their very nature proclaim themselves as revolutionary. Murder by bomb is practically certain to be of this character. So too are murders or attempted murders of magistrates, police officers or informers, actual or suspected, connected with the detection or prosecution of persons accused of revolutionary crime. That crimes of this sort are committed by young men of respectable extraction—students at schools and colleges—is in the opinion of the committee, an amazing phenomenon, the occurrence of which in most countries would be hardly credible. They say, however, that they do not treat an outrage as necessarily revolutionary merely because it is committed by bhadralok. That is only one element. Conversely, however, it sometimes happens that a revolutionary, arrested in another connection, mentions an outrage as committed at such and such a time when no such crime is known to the Criminal Investigation Department as imputable to the revolutionary organization, yet on reference to the local police it is found that the crime was committed, but that, no circumstances being noted at the time to indicate its bhadralok character, it has not been reported as such. Further, the identical pattern of certain instruments left behind on the scene of the outrage has to be taken into account, in estimating the degree of coordination of the movement. The persistence of certain types of articles is, according to Mr. Justice Rowlatt and his colleagues, remarkable and convincing.

Again there is a strong family likeness in the methods employed. In many cases the telegraph wires have been cut often at a distance of some miles from the actual outrage, or the dacoits have been divided into parties, some as guards, some to break open safes, some to terrorize the inmates, and so on. Often they have obeyed a leader, communicating his orders by whistle or bugle, and have moved off in rudimentary military formation. In some of the latter cases in Calcutta motor cars have been employed. These, say the committee, are not the characteristics of endemic-dacoity as heretofore known to the police.

Other means that they have used in arriving at their conclusions are judgments and documents. The decisions in the criminal courts have naturally great weight because they have been arrived at upon evidence formally given and elaborately tested, and after hearing both sides. A special annexure is devoted to summarizing the more important of these decisions, one by one. The committee also had before them a number of documents obtained by search of premises or found on persons arrested. Lastly they took into consideration a great number of statements. In some cases these were made by approvers who were willing to give evidence, but in most cases they were made by persons in custody, who were not so disposed. They have felt bound in general to treat this latter class of statement as confidential. Had the sources of such information been revealed, the deponents would have been certainly exposed to the vengeance of their associates. The committee then proceeded to deal with the development of the revolutionary conspiracies year by year, but the consideration of this part of their report must be left for a second article.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Laura A. Caudle, deputy commissioner of public markets in this city, says that she has advised Gov. Alfred E. Smith to bring about legislation as soon as possible to make fundamental foods public utilities in this State, and that Mr. Smith favors the proposition. It is declared that such an act would give the people the right and the opportunity to find out what the actual costs of production are, and would permit them to say whether prices are justified, also giving them the power to regulate those prices.

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OSHEWEN, Ontario.—A grand council of Ontario Indians was held on the reserve of the Six Nations recently at which numerous tribes met for the first time in many decades to discuss in a purely friendly manner various domestic problems of general interest. The principal theme before the assembly was the possible encroachment upon the tribal rights and liberties which were secured to them in ancient covenants and treaties with the British Government, by the sale of their lands and by dissolving their communion of ownership, which is looked upon by them as their only salvation from disintegration and final national extinction. In order to unanimously present their case to the government the grand council resolved to form a league of Indian nations embracing all Canadian tribes.

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QUEBEC'S FUEL POSITION.—MONTREAL, Quebec.—Mr. H. M. Marler, Fuel Controller for the Province of Quebec, told the members of the Reform Club that Montreal had received 640,990 tons of her allotment of anthracite coal for the year, and had still 36,708 tons to receive. The total allotment for the Province is 1,090,847 tons, and no more is to be received from the United States. A total of 4,000,000 tons for the Dominion would be, he said, the absolute limit that would be exported from the Pennsylvania coal fields to Canada. This was about 900,000 tons less than Canada consumed last year. In the Province of Quebec last year the total consumption was 1,362,687 tons.

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## FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

Natives of Southwest Africa, It Is Stated, Would Stampede From the Country Were German Rule to Be Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Continuing the subject of the future government of the German colonies, based upon the wishes of the natives, the British White Paper deals at length with the testimony of headmen of German Southwest Africa. Here German rule has been seen at its worst, and it is not surprising that the statements of the natives should be accompanied by the wish that their former rulers be not allowed to return if only to prevent them taking revenge upon the hapless natives for their frank declaration of feeling with regard to their former taskmasters.

The government agent states that he could not avoid being struck by the deep astonishment and amazement of the natives when asked questions on their wishes. "In their simplicity," he says, "they take it for granted that the British people know all about their tragic past, and equally do they take for granted that the conquerors of Southwest Africa will never again surrender them to their former German masters. The Hereros particularly are horrified at the very idea of a return to German conditions. In typically frank and honest manner they have stated their views with that fervor and conviction which can come only from the bitter personal experiences, fresh in their memories."

"One or two Hottentot leaders, fearful of reprisals and the vengeance of Germany, were somewhat reluctant to make definite declarations. The chief, Christian Goliath of Berseba, particularly, while privately indicating his views, remarked that he was, to tell the candid truth, terrified at the very thought of what might happen to him and his people if, after having asked that Germany be never permitted to regain the country again, the soldiers of the Emperor were once more allowed to return."

"It is a strange and significant fact that despite their known love for, and attachment to, their country, the Hereros, Berg-Damaras and Hottentots are practically unanimous in declaring that they cannot possibly remain in the Protectorate after a restoration of German rule. They are willing to go to any suitable place in British territory where they can be certain of British protection and a continuance of that just government which, for the first time in their history, they have experienced during the two and a half years since the British conquest."

"The writer has not the slightest hesitation in asserting that, should there be any handing back of this Protectorate to Germany, the news thereof will instill wild astonishment and blank despair into the heart of every native in the Protectorate, and that, on the first indication of a British withdrawal becoming manifest, a mad and uncontrollable exodus over the eastern and southern borders will inevitably take place."

There are many pages devoted to the testimonies of the Hereros and other natives of German Southwest Africa, but a few examples will suffice:

Gerard Kamahake (headman of the Windhuk Hereros, and nephew of the Chief Kamaherero) says: "God has willed that we should now come under the British flag, and I pray that God will keep the British here. I shudder at the thought of this country ever being German again. We tremble for our lives at the very idea."

"If this country is to become German again, I and my people ask to be allowed to leave and trek to another country where we may live in peace under the British flag. If the German soldiers come back a great revenge will be taken. The local Germans tell my people to wait until the war is over, and that when the German troops come back here they will deal with us. The British courts give us justice—we have good treatment, and when the Germans ill-use us they are punished. They are forbidden to thrash us and ill-use us at pleasure as was their custom under German rule. The British have prohibited this, and the Germans are very angry."

"All my people are unanimous in wishing for the British flag. Apart from the Hereros, I don't think there is a single other native in the whole Protectorate who does not wish for the British to remain. We all wish to heaven that we may never see a German flag here again."

"Since the British have taken the country we have had rest and happiness. We are allowed now to select our own masters; we are regularly paid, and our families are not separated. We don't feel the sjambok any more. We are allowed to acquire cattle with our savings, and our little children get milk. The British courts are just and impartial. They treat all without partiality, and the native is also allowed to speak."

The Germans despised them, but from the day the British came, flogging ceased; the English flag means to them that no man is punished unless he is proved guilty, but the Germans punished the innocent with the guilty without trial.

## TEMPERANCE AND NATIONAL LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LEEDS, England.—The temperance question in relation to the interests of women and juveniles was the chief subject discussed at the two conferences held in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, in connection with the autumnal meetings of the Church of England Temperance Society.

Mrs. Bernard Heywood, wife of the Vicar of Leeds, presided at the afternoon conference of the Central Women's Union at which the subject considered was, "How women and girls can help in the present crisis."

Miss Wallis of Lincoln spoke of the new responsibilities that had come to women, but deplored some of the sights that were to be seen in the munition areas, such as the long queues of women outside the public houses. They must all admit that women and girls had answered the call of the country with the same courage and heroism as the boys, and had loyally and fully met the demands made upon them. If they remembered this there was some ground of hope that women had seen a new vision.

Mrs. A. B. Fisher, wife of the vicar of All Hallows, urged that the question of temperance should be specially brought before the mothers of the country. Education was, she said, going to take a far more important place than in the past, and she urged that moral questions, such as temperance, should be included in the curriculum of every school and college, and regarded not as the idea of fanatics, but as a great imperial question that lay at the root of their national life.

A resolution was passed in favor of interesting all existing women's and girls' societies in advancing the cause of temperance.

In the evening a conference was held in connection with the Central Juvenile Board of the Society, the chair being taken by the Rev. F. T. Kruckenberg of Dunsthorpe.

Mr. Frank Brown of Chelmsford said there had been a weakening in Church of England circles from the Band of Hope, and the great problem which confronted those whose faith had never wavered was how to bring to the front some constructive platform to make good the deficiency which had been created by the realization of the obvious truth that the horrors of drink, as they had been described, were not a sufficiently strong incentive to a sufficiently strong program to contain a progressive movement. He did not deprecate the magnificent work of the old-fashioned Band of Hope, but it would not do for the Twentieth Century. Therefore, the tendency in the movement today was to leave the horrors of drink aspect and to teach that the value of temperance lay in the fact that it made possible, by its adoption in an individual life, a bringing into play of those potentialities which temperance rendered impossible.

Alderman F. Fountain (Leeds) said that his experience of factory life, extending over 40 years, led him to the conclusion that such a life was one of the chief factors in preparing the way for unwholesome desires for drink and other things. It was pleasant to see, however, that the new system of education was likely to improve matters.

Mr. Horace Marshall, Leeds Stipendiary Magistrate, briefly described the work undertaken by the Leeds Boys Welfare Association, of which he is chairman. He spoke of the lack of parental discipline toward children and of the harm done by excessive indulgence.

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MONTREAL, Quebec.—A strong effort is to be made by the Montreal City Council in the Quebec Legislature to allow the city to retain various revenues which now find their way into the provincial treasury. The city now contributes over 70 per cent of the entire revenue of the Province. In the last fiscal year Montreal contributed over \$4,000,000 in taxes of all kinds to the Province, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1916. The Legislature will be asked to allow the city to benefit to a large extent from licenses of different kinds, and it is argued that there should be refunded by the Province a large part of the motor tax collected in Montreal. The city will also claim a still larger percentage of the amusement tax, and the Legislature will be asked to abandon its policy of levying taxes on various business concerns, occupations and amusements which are purely local. The plea is made that the Legislature should appoint a commission to discuss the whole question of taxation in Montreal.

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## DEMobilIZATION PLANS IN BRITAIN

These Provide for Release of Men According to State of National Trade—Unemployed to Receive Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor, addressing a conference of chairmen and vice-chairmen of local advisory committees in the West Midlands area, said he looked to these bodies for important help in bringing about the speedy and satisfactory resettlement of the soldiers in civilian life. The government, Mr. Roberts said, were already starting to put some of their plans into operation, and the machinery that would be utilized for the purpose of demobilization was the employment exchange of the Ministry of Labor. Although they would have to work with other government departments, the responsibility would fall upon the Ministry of Labor.

In carrying out their plans, Mr. Roberts continued, a beginning had been made, and they were ready to call back from the colors men who were enlisted through the employment exchange system. They had 1100 or 1200 officials whom they required for the purpose of demobilization, and these men were being returned as early as possible. Their services were required in order to bring the employment exchange system back to its pre-war standard. They had also made plans for a considerable extension of the system in order that they might be able to cope with the tremendous work of demobilization, a special department for which had been established by the Ministry of Labor. They were also taking over the labor departments of the Ministry of Munitions and the Admiralty, so that they might have a coordination of all the labor activities of the government.

The government, Mr. Roberts said, was adopting an entirely new policy for demobilization by arranging for the release of men according to the state of national trade. In this connection the work of the local advisory committees would be very important, as from their information the ministry would judge the class of labor that could be placed and the number of situations open, therefore upon the effective work of the committees would largely depend the rapidity of demobilization. Although many firms had plans for the interregnum, Mr. Roberts said, all were agreed some time must elapse before they could find full employment. The government, therefore, recognizing the abnormal state of affairs, had prepared plans that would be announced presently in the House of Commons. Without disclosing details he would say that the men and women who might be thrown out of employment owing to the cessation of war work would be sustained while they were looking for other employment, subject to their being willing to accept other work than that to which they were accustomed.

Referring to the subject of women in industry, Mr. Roberts said numbers engaged on munitions had no intention of remaining in industry. Any women, therefore, he said, who either did not intend to remain in industry or who wished to return to their ordinary occupations were at liberty to do so. That, he added, would ease the situation a great deal. If Mr. Roberts continued, the government could offer women employment in spheres to which they were accustomed before the war the state would be discharging a liability, but if they refused to undertake such services the government would be entitled to tell them the provision being made out of the exchequer should not be extended to them.

Referring to the possibility of developing new industries specially suitable to women, Mr. Roberts said: "I am hoping we shall be able to establish industries in this country to supply ourselves with the commodities for which we used to rely exclusively on other people. We are approaching the problem from the standpoint of employment for our own people. All our plans converge to that end. If we give all our people employment and provide them with good wages for their work and they in turn do their best, I am sure the country cannot fail to be prosperous."

Speaking of the need for considerably raising wage standards, Mr. Roberts said he was in hopes employers would do this for themselves, but if they did not, they would have to be made to. The Ministry, he added, was setting to work as speedily as possible to establish trade boards in certain industries in order to improve the wage standard, and to make the services generally more attractive to people.

On the question of apprenticeships that had been broken, owing to boys

having been called to the colors, Mr. Roberts said they were creating a scheme to enable these lads to finish their training. Here again state assistance would be necessary, and a bill for the purpose was in course of preparation. There was also the question of young officers whose professional careers had been interrupted and a scheme was being prepared to enable them to resume their study or practice.

The government also had plans for carrying out schemes of public utility, some of which must go ahead, irrespective of what happened, such as house building, road making, afforestation, land reclamation, and the improvement of canals. For the first time in the history of the country, Mr. Roberts said, the government had decided not so much to go in for trading as to give encouragement to trade and if this involved departure from fiscal and other systems he was not prepared to disagree, because he was out for work and wages to improve and add to the stability of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Roberts said that if they were to have strikes after the war the return of the soldiers would necessarily be delayed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has appointed a demobilization board to deal with all measures affecting the demobilization of munitions works and the liquidation of contracts, apart from the questions assigned to the resettlement board under the Ministry of Labor. The board will consist of the following members: Sir James Stevenson, Bart., chairman; Mr. H. H. Pigott, C. B. E., secretary; Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., labor; Mr. W. T. Layton, C. B. E., priority; Sir Arthur Duckham, K. C. B., liquidation of contracts (aircraft and engines); Sir Gilbert Garnsey, K. B. E., liquidation of contracts (all other contracts); Mr. Alexander Walker, disposal and sale of stores; Sir Keith Price, disposal of factories, etc.; Major-General the Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K. C. M. G., military service. The Secretary of the Ministry (Sir W. Graham Greene, K. C. B.), the assistant secretary (Mr. J. E. Masterton Smith, C. B.), and the chairman of the finance committee will be ex-officio members of the board. The board will be assisted by the following expert advisers: Mr. S. Dannrouther, C. B.; Sir Philip Henriques, K. B. E.; Sir John Mann, K. B. E., and Mr. W. J. Larke, O. B. E. Financial departmental representatives will also be attached to members of the board. The board will continue to be advised on labor matters by the resettlement board under Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., who remains a member of the Munitions Council.

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MONTREAL, Quebec.—Canada is to be well represented next March at the great international fair at Lyons, France. A list of 31 firms is announced by the Canadian Manufacturers Association as ready to send their goods to Lyons. This is the fourth year of the Lyons Fair, which was instituted almost immediately after the war began.

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## PROFITEERING IN LANDS ALLEGED

Owners of Tracts Suitable for Farms for Soldiers Said to Be Demanding Several Times the Assessed Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—According to R. W. Ross, engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, the government purchase of lands suitable for development for soldiers' farm colonies, under plans recently outlined by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, is menaced by the attitude of the landowners.

"Although the net cost to the owners of much of the land under consideration was only nominal, prices are demanded which in some cases are four to six times the assessed value of the property," said Mr. Ross. "Some owners also demand that the soldier be required to pay an increased amount to cover any excess profit tax which may have to be paid to the government. Other owners propose to charge the soldier an additional price for oil and mineral reservation rights are not made."

The bill which Congress will be asked to pass provides that the states furnish the land and the government provide the money for its development and for advances to soldiers and sailors.

When Mr. Ross was in Washington with reports of land offered by large companies in various southern states from which to select projects, he found that a decision had been reached to the effect that all projects would have to be specified in the appropriation bill. Mr. Ross said he had presented the matter to the committees of the most important cities in the South.

"The government owns no land in the South, nor do the states, so all the land used for this purpose will have to be purchased from individuals or corporations," he said. "The extent, then, to which Louisiana or any other State in the South may participate in the scheme proposed depends wholly upon cooperation."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—According to civic records, Toronto has contributed \$20,000,000 to various war funds during the past four years, which is almost one-third of the dominion's voluntary donations, although the city's population is but one-sixteenth of the whole. This makes Toronto's war gifts four times as much per capita as those of any other Canadian city.

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MONTREAL, Quebec.—A strong effort is to be made by the Montreal City Council in the Quebec Legislature to allow the city to retain various revenues which now find their way into the provincial treasury. The city now contributes over 70 per cent of the entire revenue of the Province. In the last fiscal year Montreal contributed over \$4,000,000 in taxes of all kinds to the Province, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1916. The Legislature will be asked to allow the city to benefit to a large extent from licenses of different kinds, and it is argued that there should be refunded by the Province a large part of the motor tax collected in Montreal. The city will also claim a still larger percentage of the amusement tax, and the Legislature will be asked to abandon its policy of levying taxes on various business concerns, occupations and amusements which are purely local. The plea is made that the Legislature should appoint a commission to discuss the whole question of taxation in Montreal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Mr. H. M. Marler, Fuel Controller for the Province of Quebec, told the members of the Reform Club that Montreal had received 640,990 tons of her allotment of anthracite coal for the year, and had still 36,708 tons to receive. The total allotment for the Province is 1,090,847 tons, and no more is to be received from the United States. A total of 4,000,000 tons for the Dominion would be, he said, the absolute limit that would be exported from the Pennsylvania coal fields to Canada. This was about 900,000 tons less than Canada consumed last year. In the Province of Quebec last year the total consumption was 1,362,687 tons.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MORE FEDERAL  
WOOL IS SOLD

Second Series of Auctions Now Under Way and Will Continue Today and Tomorrow—Bidding Is Brisk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—So long as the auction sales of government-owned wool continue they will be the leading feature of the wool trade in the United States. Two additional series besides the set that began yesterday are scheduled for this month, namely, Jan. 15, 16 and 17 and Jan. 29, 30 and 31. The amounts of wool to be offered at these sales are expected to be at least equal to the volume put up at previous sessions if they are not larger.

Today's offerings comprise about 1,600,000 pounds of domestic fleece wool, about 5,000,000 pounds territory wool, and about 250,000 pounds Texas staple, in all 300 separate lots. Tomorrow the sale at Ford Hall will begin at 9:30 a. m. instead of 2:30 p. m., as have all other sales thus far. Offerings tomorrow consist of about 750,000 pounds greasy pulled wool and approximately 1,500,000 pounds of scoured wool.

Yesterday's announced offerings were about 12,000 bales Australian wool, about 300,000 pounds Cape wool, about 5,000,000 pounds South American wool and approximately 100,000 pounds tops.

From the start of yesterday's sale bidding was lively.

It was officially announced that sales of government-owned wool will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 22 and 23, at the Manufacturers Club. These sales are in addition to the sales of carpet wools scheduled for Jan. 8 and 9 in that city. It was also announced that all sales must be paid by cash or certified check.

In yesterday's sales Lot 1, comprising 30 bales of greasy Australian, having a 39-cent shrinkage, sold at \$1.01 a pound to Hill, Nichols & Boston, Massachusetts. Lot 2 of 184 bales greasy Australian, with 45 per cent shrinkage, went for 94 cents a pound to the United States Woolsted Company. The Pacific Mills bought Lot 3 of 25 bales greasy Australian, having 50 per cent shrinkage, at 94 cents a pound.

Lot 4 of 70 bales of greasy Australian 64s, super, warp free, was withdrawn. Lot 5 of 159 bales Australian, went for 87 cents to the Botany Worsted Mills. Lot 6 of 207 bales greasy was taken by the Pacific Mills at 87 cents a pound. Lot 7 of 251 bales sold at 84 cents a pound to the Botany Worsted Mills. Lot 8 of 57 bales brought 88 cents a pound, Hill & Nichols being the purchasers. Lot 9 of 27 bales sold at 88 cents a pound to the Pacific Mills, and 68 bales sold at 81 cents a pound to Alfred Wolstenholme & Son.

The first 55 lots of the 114 lots of the Australian wool offered were in the grease.

Opinion is tending toward the conclusion that no additional federal action will be taken for wool imports embargoes. Present restrictions will probably continue until peace is actually signed, when the powers of the War Trade Board will automatically cease. It was expected that steps for preventing further large amounts of wool coming to the United States might be recommended to Congress on account of the big stocks of the staple on hand and the 1919 clip coming along, but apparently no move in this direction is in sight. If peace is not negotiated for several months to come, the interval in which present embargoes would serve would allow industries in the United States to adjust themselves and prices to become stabilized.

The shipments of wool from Boston from Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1918, inclusive, were 159,602,336 pounds, compared with 277,126,376 pounds for the similar period last year. The receipts from Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1918, inclusive, were 450,875,050 pounds, compared with 432,171,776 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

LONDON STOCK LIST  
HAS FIRM TONE

LONDON, England—Hesitation was in evidence on the stock exchange yesterday, but while the markets were quiet they displayed an undertone of firmness. Changes in the gilt-edged section were mixed. Kaffirs were dull. Dividend disbursements by Kaffir companies in 1918 were £5,331,000, a decrease of £124,000.

## IMPORT TRADE VOLUME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—November, 1918, imports totaled \$251,008,037 compared with \$220,534,550 in November, 1917, and \$176,967,749 in November, 1916. For 11 months ended Nov. 30, they attained the record of \$2,320,326,195, compared with \$2,724,556,488 for the similar period of 1917 and \$2,156,801,147 for 1916.

## TRACTION INTEREST PAYMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—The Jan. 1 interest on the first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent is being paid as usual.

## PRICES OF CANS REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Can Company announces new prices for packers' cans, ranging 2 1/2 to 6 per cent lower than prices established July 1, 1918.

BANK CLEARINGS YEARS TOTAL  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bank clearings in Boston for 1918 were \$15,637,209,010, an increase of \$2,972,509,611, or 19 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	65	65	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Can	47	49	46 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car & Ferry	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco	61	61	61	61
Am Smelters	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Anaconda	60 1/2	61	59 1/2	61
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Bald Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Beth Steel B	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
B. R. T.	22	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pacific	160	161 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Can Leathers	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & Ohio	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chl. R. I. & Pac.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	66	66	66	66
C. R. I. & P. 7 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
China	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Crescent Steel	58	58	57 1/2	58
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Electric	151	151 1/2	151	151 1/2
Gen Motors	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Goodrich	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Gr. N. Pfd.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Incorporation	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Int. M. & M.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mex Pet	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Midvale Steel	44	44	43 1/2	44
Midvale Steel pfd	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R. pfd	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am. Nat. Pfd.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Nat. Pfd. 7 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	43	43	42 1/2	43
Ray Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
So. Pac. 1st	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
So. Pac. 2d	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Studebaker	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Texas Co.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
U. S. Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U. S. Rubber	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
U. S. Steel	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Utah Copper	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Westinghouse	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Woolly-Over	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Total sales	481,000 shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 1st 3 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib. 1st 4 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 5 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 6 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 7 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 8 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 9 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 10 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 11 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib. 1st 12 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For. Secs. 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1919	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
French Rep. 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1918	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1917	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1916	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1915	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1914	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. 5 1/2 1913	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Thursday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	100	100
A. A. Chem. com.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Wool com.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Wool pfd	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Zinc com.	101 1/2	101 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Boston Elev.	67 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Me.	31	31
Butte & Sup.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cal. & Hecla	42 1/2	42 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2
Davis Daily	54 1/2	54 1/2
East Butte	95 1/2	95 1/2
East Butte pfd	60 1/2	60 1/2
Greenb.	79 1/2	79 1/2
Greenb. Can.	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel	46 1/2	46 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	113 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. Steel 7 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 8 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 9 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 10 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 11 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 12 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 13 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 14 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 15 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 16 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 17 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 18 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 19 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 20 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 21 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 22 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 23 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 24 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 25 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 26 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 27 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 28 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 29 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 30 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 31 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 32 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 33 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 34 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 35 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 36 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 37 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 38 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 39 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 41 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 46 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 48 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 49 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 50 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 51 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 52 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 53 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 54 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 55 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 56 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 57 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 58 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
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U. S. Steel 71 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 72 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 73 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 74 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 75 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 76 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 77 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 78 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 79 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 80 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 81 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 82 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 83 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 84 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 85 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 86 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 87 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 88 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 89 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 90 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 91 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 92 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 93 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 94 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 95 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 96 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 97 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 98 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 99 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel 100 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

Thursday's Market

Bids	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	47 1/2 50 1/2
Aetna Explos.	7 1/2 7 1/2
Amphetamine & G.	1 1/2 1 1/2
Big Ledger	1 1/2 1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	35c 35c
Butte Detroit	25c 25c
Calado	25c 25c
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2 1 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 2
Cash Box	1 1/2 1 1/2
Cheney Motors	150 150
Cine Arizona	1 1/2 1 1/2
Coin Copper	6 6
Cosden & Co.	1 1/2 1 1/2
Curtiss	6 1/2 6 1/2
Emerson	2 2
Federal Oil	2 2
Electric	4 4
Goldfield Cons.	2 2 25
Green Monster	1 1/2 1 1/2
Hecla Mining	2 2
Houder	26 1/2 26 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2 4 1/2
Island Oil	1 1/2 1 1/2
Jergene Verde	12 12
Kerr Lake	12 12 14 1/2
Kerr Lake	9 1/2 9 1/2
Leystone	4 1/2 4 1/2
Lake Togo Boat	1 1/2 1 1/2
Lake Togo Boat	4 4
Lamar	4 4
Larrah	4 4
Larkin Dar.	4 1/2 4 1/2
Leitch	4 1/2 4 1/2
Lidwell Oil	1 1/2 1 1/2
Lidwell Refining	1 1/2 1 1/2
Mack P & R	125 125
Mammoth	100 100
Mammoth	100 100
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## House Plants and Their Care

As house plants are unusually scarce and high, American housekeepers will be wise to give more than the usual attention to the care of plants growing in their window gardens. As a matter of fact, rather a peculiar situation exists, so far as house plants and greenhouse plants are concerned. Under a ruling of the Horticultural Board at Washington, all plants that have a half of earth on the roots will be excluded from this country after the first of next June. That applies to such common and favorite plants as azaleas, spirea and hydrangeas. Of course, all these things can be grown in the United States. Indeed, a large business in the growing of azaleas has already been built up on the Pacific Coast, but it will be a long time before growers in America can produce nearly as many plants as have annually been brought from Holland, Belgium and France.

The number of plants which are really easy to grow in the ordinary living room is not large. The list of flowering plants is particularly limited. Yet flowering plants are usually desired. Fortunately, there are a few kinds which are not at all hard to manage, and which will thrive under conditions found in most homes. At the head of the list come the begonias, which do not mind a dry atmosphere, and are generous with their flowers. They have brighter blossoms when exposed to sunlight all day, but will thrive fairly well if given only an hour or two of sun.

Another flowering plant, which is exceptionally prodigious with its flowers, and not at all resentful of ordinary living-room conditions, is the primrose. *Primula obconica* is especially free flowering, sometimes remaining in blossom the whole year round. The Chinese primrose, too, flowers profusely. Less well known is the baby primrose, which is called *Primula malacoides* in the catalogues. It bears a shower of small flowers on very long stems, making a pleasant impression. *Primula kewensis* is less generous with its blossoms, but it is valued because its flowers are yellow.

Cyclamens require a little more petting yet they cannot be called hard to grow, and they are, perhaps, the most beautiful of all flowering plants for house culture. Indeed, the orchids to be found in the greenhouses of the wealthy are hardly more beautiful. It is best to keep them in a fairly cool room.

The azalea is another plant which thrives best where the temperature is not very high. It must have plenty of water, but the water should not be allowed to stand in the saucer. This is true of most house plants, for that matter, about the only exception being the *Aspidistra*, which is high in favor late in the spring. Many persons who buy these plants in bloom are distressed to find the blossoms dropping in a few days. Much better success will follow if the plants are kept standing in a saucer of water until the blossoms have passed.

Geraniums are among the house plants which like a rather high temperature and sun all day long. On the other hand, they dislike overmuch water, and thrive best in pots which are rather small. It is important to keep them pinched back, too, so that they will be short and stocky. This kind of plant blooms much better than one which has been allowed to grow tall and leggy, as the florists say.

If the housekeeper has a bay window, on a sunny side of the living room or dining room, that will be an ideal place for her plants. Lacking such a situation, she will be wise to have the tinsmith make her a little tray of galvanized iron about two feet wide, just long enough to set on the window or on a table close to the window. The sides should be turned up two inches, and the bottom of the tray should be covered with pebbles. With such an arrangement, there is no need of plant saucers, the pots being set directly on the pebbles, through which the excess water will flow, to be gradually evaporated. This is a much better plan than having shelves or brackets for the plants.

Even though it may not be possible to grow flowering plants in the house, it is seldom that a place cannot be found for one or two foliage plants, like ferns, palms, the rubber plant, or the screw pine. If a plant is wanted which will thrive with almost no attention, the *Aspidistra* should be chosen. This plant throws up leaves from the roots, instead of from a central stem, and the foliage is highly decorative. The *Aspidistra* will thrive in a window where it gets no sunlight at all. When new plants are wanted, it is only necessary to divide the root stalk with a knife.

The *Sansevieria* is almost as easy to grow, but it is less common. Its erect, sword-like leaves are dark green in color, but clouded with bars of white. It throws up soft, plume-like spikes in May and June, but is valued mostly for its decorative foliage. Like the *Aspidistra*, it will endure dust and neglect, and go for weeks without water.

Many persons have rubber plants which have grown so tall as to be ungainly and in the way. Such a plant can be reduced to a suitable height by a simple process. A slanting cut is first made at the proper height, a toothpick inserted, and then some sphagnum moss, such as can be obtained from any florist, tied around the spot and kept moist. New roots will then be thrown out from the stem, at the point where the cut has been made. When the roots are well grown, the stem may be cut off, just below the moss, and the top set in another pot. It will make a good plant.

The screw pine is catalogued as *Pandanus verticillatus*. This graceful plant has leaves two or three feet long, and is decorative for the house. Care must be taken not to pack the

earth very tightly around the roots, which are large and fleshy. Less water is required, too, than for the rubber plant and some other kinds.

At this time of year, the *Aracaria*, or Norfolk Island pine, is especially to be prized. It looks like a little tree from the woods, potted up for the house, but makes slow growth, and is not hard to manage. In fact, it is a good plant for a table or jardiniere-stand in a large room.

Speaking of plants from the woods reminds the writer that, this year, little white pines, a foot or a foot and a half in height, are being sold in pots for house decoration. They can be kept along until warm weather comes, and then set in the ground outside. Such a little pine makes a unique and interesting house plant.

Certain kinds of ferns will do well in the average home, if they are kept in the north window and not too warm. Ferns like to have their roots kept cool. This is easily accomplished, even in the ordinary living room, if the pot is set in a jardiniere or box and sphagnum moss packed around it. All housekeepers know, of course, that ferns must never be allowed to dry out, although they resent over-watering. Probably the best palms to buy are the Kentias, the Chinese fan palm, and the *Coccoloba*.

The leaves of foliage plants, being large, collect a considerable amount of dust, even in well-regulated homes, and need to be cleaned occasionally. One good way is to spray the foliage with a florist's syringe, and to wipe off the leaves with a cloth or sponge.

## The Between-Seasons Hat

At this time of the year, when the velvet or beaver cloth hat begins to show the signs of wear, but it is still too early for spring millinery, the satin hat is more than welcome as a practical style which will bridge the gap between seasons. Many women, who first attempted to make their own hats as a conservation measure, have found their results so successful that they will continue in their work, quite confident of success. After a few trials and a little experimentation, many women learn the "knack" of twisting materials about to produce charming results, then fearlessly undertake more difficult tasks in the millinery line.

Many of the most attractive spring styles in hats are made of black satin and edged with a fold of plain velvet, or more often with mirrored velvet. This is a type which may be worn late in the season, because of its light weight and appearance, and in its making, scraps of moiré or brocade, which have been relegated to the trimming box, may be utilized as beautiful centers for crowns. One need hardly suggest that a buckram frame is always selected as a foundation for a satin hat, because of its smooth surface. A pretty and effective trimming for this style of hat is a satin cord, looped or tied at the side and finished with two satin balls. A fold of black maline about the edge is a becoming finish to this particular hat. The simplest satin hats have the material sewed on plain over the brim and crown, but folds of the satin or my pin-tucking, designed crosswise, form a variation to the former style and may be attempted when one has succeeded with the simpler types.

The general directions for preparing one's materials for covering the buckram frame are as follows: the hat should be inverted and one corner of the material placed across the underneath side of the brim, being then pinned carefully around the edge, the remaining goods trimmed away, leaving enough to turn under as a finish. The center of the material should be slashed, beginning at a point in the center and slashing in ray-like slits to a point one-quarter inch from the crown. The material should be removed, the hat turned right side up, and the covering placed over the crown. The cut pieces should be sewed flat against the crown and the points snipped off. The same directions are repeated for the facing, but the cut pieces are this time fastened securely against the inside of the crown. The outside edge may be finished by a separate bias fold of velvet or satin, which is blind-stitched on both sides of the brim; or the facing may be cut long enough to turn back over the brim.

The secret of making a successful hat lies in pinning all materials securely before sewing them. Where the bias facing is used as a finishing to the edges of the brim, the covering of the top and the facing should be sewed and the fold pinned all around, first on one side and then on the other, before the blind stitching is begun. One should be no more sparing with the quantity of pins used in millinery, than with those needed in dressmaking.

The amateur milliner has often discovered to her sorrow that, although her hat were smartly designed and the colors well put together, the finished product showed unmistakable evidence of home-manufacture, because here and there the stitches were plainly visible. For those women who have not learned to use the blind stitch, a simple explanation may be valuable: the needle should be slipped into a fold of the material and worked through it, so as to catch the folds together without piercing the top of the material. The needle is drawn out from behind the fold and again inserted from the back and the needle run along as before. In this way, the top of the fold shows no signs of the seam, and the hat is not marred by a "home-made" appearance.

The all net hat, appropriate for afternoon and often for evening wear, is always made on a wire frame, so as to produce the delicate effect which makes it distinctive. The width of the net is first gauged by the depth of the brim, allowing a little more at top



A black dress for evening wear, designed by Valois

## Evening Dresses

PARIS, France.—Evening dresses are making a timid reappearance in Paris. One dainty model was of pink crepe de chine, the skirt of which was heavily embroidered with gray silk; the bodice was absolutely plain, being relieved by a heavy lace scarf, worn carelessly over the shoulders. Yet black remains the favorite for evening wear, and one can understand it, when it is of crepe anamite, that thick, heavy and dull crepe de chine which falls in such becoming, clinging draperies. Valois has designed a particularly chic gown in this new material, which will be especially useful for the woman who, dressing on a war income, wishes for a frock which she can wear on all occasions. It is merely a chemise dress, cut on those particularly youthful lines of which Valois possesses the secret, and embroidered back and front with black wool and gold thread. The tight, clinging sleeve is also embroidered at the wrist, and the two diminutive pockets add a charming, simple touch to this stylish gown.

## Queer Fashions of Other Days

Writing of the period preceding and following the American Revolutionary War, Watson, in his quaint *Annals*, has much to say concerning the fashions and apparel of that time. He particularly deprecates the fact that the fashions change so rapidly, and, as an instance of this, he writes: "In the year 1817, I bought in the East Indies, a second-hand vest sold by its owner because it was out of fashion; I have it yet, and it is nearly as good as new, although it has been in and out of fashion five times respectively since I bought it."

Indeed, so completely have fashions and materials changed in a century that the articles included in the following advertisement of goods to be sold on Fishbourne's wharf, "back of Mrs. Fishbourne's dwelling," have scarcely any meaning for us. Among the numerous articles to be disposed of were: "Tandems, isinghams, nuns, bag, and culx—all shirtings; huckabacks, quilted humbuns, turketees, grassetts, single aloppones, children's jumps and bodices, whalebone and iron busks, mor's new-market caps, all-banies, dickmansoy, cushions, chuckloes, cuttances, crimson dandador, chained soosces, lemonees, byrampants, moree, naffermay, saxlingham, pruneloe, barragons, etc."

"Humbus" was a sort of towel, made of a coarse Indian cotton cloth; "cuttance" a kind of piece goods of silk and cotton, also imported from India; "barragon" is the "barracan" of today, a fabric made of camel's hair, used widely in the Levant for robes and mantles; but, for the most part, the rest of the articles, named in the advertisement, have long become obsolete.

Watson also records the interesting fact that "ladies never wore the same dresses at work and on visits; they sat at home, or went out in the morning, in chits; brocades, satins and mantuas were reserved for evening or dinner parties. Robes, or negligees, as they were called, were always worn in full dress. Muslins were not worn at all. Little misses, at a dancing school ball (for these were almost the only fêtes that fell to their share, in the days of discrimination) were dressed in frocks of lawn or cambric. Worsted was then thought dress enough for common days." Later he adds: "Very decent women went abroad and to churches with check aprons. I have seen those, who kept their coach in my time to bear them to church, who told me they went on foot with a check apron to meeting in their youth."

Silver buttons were considered a sign of wealth, many a gentleman of fashion having his coats and vests adorned with them. The initials of the wearer were sometimes placed on these buttons; other buttons were

## Furnishing a Real Home

The fact that a home is quite a different thing from just a house is well illustrated by a certain apartment in New York City whose owner has made it more truly a home than any of the more pretentious houses which she has called "home" in the past. She planned it with the essentials of the word "home" in mind, and to her many friends it stands for the most homelike habitation that they know.

It was intended to be really and essentially hers; she even took the basic idea for the color scheme from a frock whose coloring had strongly appealed to her. And it was from a piece of this frock, which was a deep black-brown, that the rug maker matched his dye for her rug.

The deep sepia color was used throughout the apartment, save where plain black and white were used, as in the bathroom tiling and the kitchen utensils. The rugs were all sepia, and the walls, paneled in ivory-tinted wood, harmonized with them perfectly.

A small entrance hall led from the front door to the living room and the bedroom; from it opened the kitchenette. This kitchenette was done all in white, save for the black and white utensils; it was rather long and narrow, with cupboards on one side, the gas stove and refrigerator on the other.

The bedroom, with its gayly flowered hangings and white furniture, was most festive. The usual chiffonier had been replaced by a small, rather high chest of drawers, into whose white frame fitted crotonne-covered drawers, the covering matching the hangings of the bedroom. The long dressing table was unusually placed, flat against the double glass doors which opened into the living room. All of the doors in this apartment were of glass, instead of wood, and had close-fitting curtains of ivory tinted silk that matched the walls.

The white bathroom, with its touches of black in the tiling, and toilet bottles of black glass with gay garlands of flowers, opened from the bedroom.

The living room seemed always the embodiment of home—of rest and comfort. This may have been partly due to the paneled walls, whose white expanse was unbroken by pictures, which hung over the mantel and the other above a davenport, against the wall, to the right of the door.

Against the glass doors, leading from the bedroom, was an old mahogany table, where at tea time dull black china, with a touch of color in its design, caught the glow of the open fire just opposite. Next this large table stood a smaller one, for books and photographs, and across the three windows, at the end of the room, which cut off the room's corners just there, making a small recess, stood a long table, with a large davenport against it, facing the room. The white mantel, with its small, high fireplace, was in the middle of the other wall; black fireplace fixtures stood out well against the whiteness. In the corner was another small table, a convenient place for knitting-bags or books, because of its proximity to the couch at this end of the room.

There were no center lights, to break the ceiling's lines; drop lights, well placed, were more effective and attractive as well. At the end of either couch, stood a low floor lamp; these and small table lights were real features of the room's beauty, since their shades gave an added note of color, and the white walls made an effective background for them.

Small, gracefully shaped chairs of mahogany and the larger, upholstered ones, covered with the blue and brown slip covers, like those on the davenports, were arranged so that there was a feeling of spaciousness about the room, the central space being unbroken. The various articles of fur-

niture were all so placed that their relationship to something else—to the fireplace, a couch, a table of books—was the most important thing; there was no feeling of monotony or of any one piece of furniture being dragged out into the room. The idea of comfort, rather than that of effect, had been uppermost, and it had been carried out effectively.

## The Cushion's New Covering

The sofa pillow will probably always be one of the essential elements in home-making, because it combines real comfort with its attractive appearance. As a result of its popularity, however, it is not infrequently in need of a fresh covering, so that it may retain its decorative value in the room of which it is a part. Round pillows have been particular favorites this year, many being made of gay colored silks, trimmed with gold braid and occasional tassels. These cushions are usually shirred at the outside edge and bound with braiding. Beginning near the center, circular bands of this gold braid have been sewed on at regular intervals, to hold the shirring in place over the sides of the pillow.

In contrast to these delicate coverings, a number of more practical pillows are being made of ratine, crash, monk's cloth and velvet materials. Very attractive are those which are embroidered with bright-colored worsteds in flower clusters, finished with a row of black wooden beads around the edge. The beads are sewed on with several worsted threads, to match the design work. These pillows vary in shape, round, square and oblong, to suit the design worked upon them.

An artist has a striking couch cover of black satin, splashed with several large disks of emerald green, applied at points to break up the spacing into good composition, and her pillows are of solid black and green with cords and tassels of the contrasting color.

## A Tinting Solution

A good tinting solution for silk and georgette blouses may be made at home, by squeezing a piece of ordinary crepe paper in clear water until you have the color you desire. The paper is then removed and the garment, which has been previously rinsed in cold water, is put in and allowed to remain until sufficiently and evenly colored.



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## In a Hurry for Breakfast?

Tecos! Just add water—bake for two minutes and you have a plate of pancakes with that delicious, winning taste.

*The Buttermilk Does it!*  
—it's in the flour

Yes, powdered malted buttermilk is tucked away in Tecos. In fact everything is already mixed in the flour before you get it. Just add water and bake.

Free—Mrs. Allen's recipe book—Write for it.

There are TWO kinds of Tecos:



## Again the Russian Blouse

Again the Russian blouse is in high favor, being made in many soft materials, such as silk, georgette, crepe and even jersey cloth. Not a few are being quite elaborately decorated across the front with designs of braid or silk cording, which may be applied by hand if desired. Sashes, finished with silk fringe, are tied loosely in front and hang to about the hem of the blouse.



## CALIFORNIA STARTS BIG CIVIC MOVEMENT

Reconstruction Work in State to Begin With Organization of Permanent Community Councils in Every City and Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Reconstruction work in California has taken the form of a state-wide community organization of a permanent nature that bids fair to have radical effect upon social, industrial, and economic conditions and relationships. The plan is being worked out under the direction of Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and director of the State Council of Defense, and William V. Cowan, commissioner of community councils of the State Council of Defense and state director of the Four-Minute Men.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the undertaking is the seriousness, the comprehensiveness, the attention to detail, and the idea of permanence with which the plan is being worked out. Literally the whole State is included in the undertaking, for every man, woman and child, without distinction as to race, nationality, color or religion, is not only eligible to membership in the organization, but is automatically included in it and is expected to share its burdens and participate in its benefits. Nor will the organization lose its effectiveness in its all-inclusiveness if the plans of its originators are carried out, for it is laid out along very definite lines, and no branch organization will be allowed to lapse through inefficiency or lack of interest on the part of its responsible officers.

As explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Cowan and as set forth in a booklet prepared by him the idea is briefly as follows: There are in California approximately 5000 communities and in each of these there will be established what will be known as a community council. In the cities and large towns there will be several community councils and there will be no rural district, no matter how remote it may be, that will not have its community council which will be so located as to be of easy access to all its members.

These councils will be organized according to the most convenient grouping of the population, but chiefly on the basis of the school district, and each will have its distinctive name.

Councils were actually organized in approximately 5000 communities or districts throughout the State, on Dec. 27, which had been appointed as Community Day by Gov. William D. Stephens. Each council will meet later to frame its constitution and by-laws, appoint its board of directors consisting of from three to ten persons, not less than one-third of these being women, and including one member from the school board of trustees, and operating at first under the guidance and encouragement of the State Council of Defense, take up the work of social reconstruction.

While the community councils will be sovereign in themselves, the State Council of Defense will supply them with all sorts of information, keeping them in touch with all important state, national and international matters. The State Council will also help other state departments to keep in touch with the different communities and to be of more help to them.

As to just what the work is that these community councils will perform, it may be said that their functions are so varied and so broad that the matter can be only briefly touched upon here. One problem, however, that will be attacked is the indifference to each other's welfare by laws by apartment houses and city conditions generally. "From the standpoint of democratic ideas," says the State Council of Defense, "it is not right that families should live for months and sometimes years in the same block and even in the same house without knowing one another."

The community councils will be called upon at once to gather information regarding employment and the opportunities for employment for every man returning from the United States service. Another fertile field of endeavor will be that of Americanization. The councils will not discuss politics, religion, and such controversial subjects as are likely to induce factional strife.

### CITY MANAGER REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The bill favoring the city manager plan for Memphis is being held in abeyance by the city commissioners and it will probably not be passed unless its framers insert a clause calling for a referendum vote. When interviewed on the subject, Mayor Monteverde stated that so drastic a change in the form of municipal government that would directly affect the citizens of Memphis should be submitted to them for decision.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Vocational training will be inaugurated at the Atlanta University, according to contracts let by the government to that institution, and instruction will be given to 1000 soldiers in various branches during the present school year.

### WATER SUPPLY INADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Investigation of the water situation in Nashville, by a committee of experts, dis-

closed the fact that the city's supply of water is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing municipality. The machinery now in use has been found unreliable, and the commissioners will take immediate steps to obtain from the Legislature the authority to issue sufficient bonds to cover the supplementary pumping equipment deemed necessary. The inspecting engineers further recommended a complete survey and overhauling of the waterworks plant in Nashville.

## FREE COLLEGE WORK OFFERED TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas State Agricultural College is one of the first to announce a free after-the-war service for men in the army. It is a radical departure from ordinary school regulations and is in effect with the opening of the new year. If the plan meets with reasonable success among men returning from the army service it may be extended that others may have the same benefits.

The mechanical engineering department of the college will be open to army men for entrance into any of the trade schools at any time, regardless of the opening of a term, month or even the school week. Sections of the mechanical trades schools will be conducted regardless of the usual term requirements. The courses available will be motor car repairing, blacksmithing, carpentry, general machine work, electrical work and traction engine work. The work in each department will be entirely practical, the student spending not less than eight hours a day in the actual workshops of the college.

The student may also elect to devote one-half of his time to the mechanical courses of the college and the other half to general farm or live stock work as he desires. The college is not going to collect any tuition or incidental fees except the actual costs of the tools used, and the student may take his own tools home with him.

## WORK OF WOMEN ON NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Women's aid on the farms of New England has been a valuable factor in the raising of war crops, and the farmers, although at the outset they received women agriculturalists with indifference, later openly welcomed their efforts to increase production. This was explained in reports read at the annual meeting of the New England branch of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association on Thursday. About 1200 women—college students, school teachers, typists and others—were registered for farm and garden work at the Boston office of the organization, and 33 units were formed and engaged in agricultural activities. The members of these units went in groups to assist the farmers in the cultivation of their crops. The various units lived in central homes, under the management of supervisors. The National Farm and Garden Association was organized in 1914, and the New England branch in 1917.

## FIREMEN STRIKE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Owing to the fact that the City of Cleveland is unable, under the existing Smith 1 per cent tax law, to raise sufficient money to put its fire department on an eight-hour basis, recently authorized by the City Council, all but 28 of the city's 586 firemen are now out on strike, which went into force at midnight on Tuesday. The director of public safety is closing six fire stations in order to distribute men among other engine houses which have short crews.

An effort is being made to recruit returning soldiers into the fire service, but members of the Firemen's Union declare that the men will be asked to join their movement as rapidly as they enlist for duty.

## SOLDIERS RELIEVE LABOR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Coinciding with its announcement that 99 per cent of army men from Georgia now at camps Gordon and Wheeler have expressed a desire to return to agricultural pursuits, Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of commerce and labor, declares that the serious labor shortage which has existed in this State will be relieved by the discharge of soldiers. About 25 per cent of the enlisted men in Georgia camps are asking government aid in securing employment, and this aid the State of Georgia is preparing to give them.

## JERSEY LABOR AND CANCELLATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—According to a recent statement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, about 100,000 workers in war plants and much of the business of the State of New Jersey will be affected seriously unless the War Department modifies or withdraws its order for the cancellation of all unfinished war contracts on Jan. 31. After conference with the officers of the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey, the organized labor interests have appealed to the government for immediate action in the matter.

## WOMEN PROTEST WAR BOARD ACTION

Dismissal of 150 Women Car Conductors at Cleveland, Ohio, Called Unjust, Un-American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Asserting that the decision of the United States War Labor Board, ordering the dismissal of 150 women conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, was "an amazing infringement of fundamental rights," the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on Thursday passed resolutions protesting against this decision as "an unjust, undemocratic, and un-American method of attempting to settle the problems of adjustment arising out of the situation and further as a denial of the elementary right to work."

The resolution called upon the War Labor Board to reopen the case in order "to secure a settlement just to all in common fairness to the women workers of America, who by assuming responsibilities urged upon them have made possible the fighting front in France and have done their utmost to help bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

Miss Maude Foley, second vice-president of the association, presented the situation in Cleveland as one of grave injustice to the women conductors. Miss Foley said that the women had not been given a square deal and that they had been denied their fundamental right to work and refused admission to the union. The decision of the War Labor Board, she continued, had been made without giving the women a hearing, thus denying their right to be heard in their own defense.

## TRANSIT SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Mayor Hylan has issued a statement saying that the receivership of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has precipitated and laid the foundation for a readjustment of the entire transit situation in New York City. Since the city itself has a far larger investment in the dual subway system than any one of the transit companies, and since the traveling rights and comfort of the public are also concerned, the city will probably apply to the United States District Court for appointment of an additional receiver representing the city.

Meanwhile, the president of the Interborough Company, in an open letter, has urged an eight-cent fare and has proposed the possibility of a receivership for that system. This and all other features of the situation will be considered by the Board of Estimate. The court has fixed Jan. 15 for a hearing of all parties interested, to show cause why Lindsey M. Garrison should not continue as receiver for the transit company pending disposal of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's suit against it.

## FORCED SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Efforts of the Plymouth & Sandwich Street Railway Company to compel the selection of the town of Plymouth to subscribe to the company's stock to the amount of \$50,000, have been defeated in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts the full bench, on Thursday, sustaining Justice De Courcy in dismissing the road's bill in equity to compel such subscription.

The town, by vote on March 25, 1911, authorized the selectmen to purchase the road's stock. Justice Loring of the full bench, who wrote the opinion, stated that, despite the railway company's contention to the contrary, the selectmen were directed by the voters to purchase the stock in their discretion. Because of the company's financial condition, the selectmen refused to take the stock.

## FEDERAL MARSHALS TAKE STREET RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Under orders from Judge John G. Pollock of the Federal Court, United States marshals on Thursday took control of the street cars and property of the Kansas City Railway Company in Kansas City, Kansas, as an outgrowth of the strike of motormen and conductors in progress since Dec. 11. Trainmen as well as guards are being employed by the federal authorities and assigned to duty as rapidly as they can be sworn in. All are armed.

The action of Judge Pollock was taken on an intervening petition of the Kansas City (Kansas) Chamber of Commerce in an injunction suit of the company against the strikers, asking protection of property.

In Kansas City, Missouri, there was no change in the strike situation.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING CHARGED IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—Alfred Carmicelli, Theodore Deutschman, and B. F. Swann, a wholesale drugist, all wealthy Bostonians, have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for being involved in the smuggling of approximately \$100,000 worth of opium and other drugs into Vermont and New York State from Canada. They will be tried before the United States court here on Jan. 7. Judge Harland

B. Howe presiding. The cases are important not only because of the amount of drugs involved but because of the wealth of the respondents and the amount of money which they spent in the extension of their operations.

Carmicelli, who, the government alleges, is the leader, is under indictment for smuggling and conspiracy to defraud the government, while Deutschman is indicted for smuggling and Swann for conspiracy to defraud the government.

All three are out on bail, Swann and Deutschman on \$3500 each and Carmicelli on \$10,000, each amount being furnished in cash by the respondents.

## EDITOR FREED FROM CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

SANTA FE, New Mexico.—The State Supreme Court has unanimously reversed, remanded and instructed acquittal in the case of E. Dana Johnson, managing editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican, who was sentenced to 30 days in jail on a charge of contempt by Judge Meacham. This sentence had been passed on Mr. Johnson by the judge for comment on action in connection with a civil libel suit.

The court held Mr. Johnson's article in the New Mexican not contemptuous per se, proof of intent to publish and circulate a contemptuous article not being made. Freedom of the press, pleaded by the defense, was upheld as vital to the welfare of the nation. The opinion was written by Judge Reed Holloman, sitting for disqualified member of the Supreme Court. The case has been pending two years.

## SEATS ARE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Missouri Republican State Committee has announced that it will contest the seats of three Democratic Congressmen elected in November. A successful contest would change the Missouri delegation from 11 Democrats and five Republicans to an equally balanced delegation. The Republicans charge corrupt practices in Kansas City resulting in the election of William T. Bland to succeed Congressman Bland. A. L. Reeves will be the contestant there and notice of contest has been filed. In the Seventh District James D. Salts, Republican, will attempt to unseat Congressman Sam D. Major, and in the Sixteenth District S. A. Shelton, Republican, will attempt to oust Congressman Thomas L. Rubey.

## INSTITUTE AS AN ARMY POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—From Monday next forward, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will have the distinction of a post of the United States Army established within its grounds. The provost guard of from 500 to 700 infantry will at that time and for a year or more in the future occupy the barracks constructed at Technology for the Students Army Training Corps. The buildings, which include a kitchen, mess hall, quartermaster's department and administration building will be leased by the government.

## RULING ON FEDERAL CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Government contracts for 1919 must retain the clause forbidding subletting of contracts and otherwise operating against contingent fee agents, the Department of Justice has declared in recent opinions to other departments. At the urgent insistence of several department heads, the United States Attorney-General has under consideration, however, a modification to permit exceptions on the responsibility of the department heads, without blanket authority of the Department of Justice.

## TWO DESTROYERS IN PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Bearing a large white star on its forward smokestack, denoting that the craft had sunk an enemy submarine, the United States destroyer Tucker reached Boston on Thursday, directly from overseas. The Tucker was accompanied by the destroyer Drayton and the converted yacht Isabel. They were the first fighting ships to reach this port direct from Europe since the signing of the armistice in November. A noisy welcome proclaimed their arrival in the harbor.

## WOMAN AS LAW OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The appointment of Miss Julia Alice Gaine by District Attorney Francis Martin to the position of assistant district attorney marks the entrance of women into public offices in the Bronx. Miss Gaine, who has been an attorney for fifteen years, is a leader in the Third Assembly District and treasurer of the Bronx Suffrage Party.

## NEWSPAPER CHANGE ANNOUNCED

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—An announcement was made on Thursday that the Post Publishing Company, publisher of the Bridgeport Post Telegram and Sunday Post, has leased the equipment and goodwill of the Bridgeport Standard-American, preliminary to a merger of the two properties. It is announced that Edward Flicker and George C. Waldo Jr. have become publishers of the Hartford Post.

## HARBOR WORKERS RETURNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The few hundred harbor workers who failed to work on Jan. 1 are returning to their places pending the announcement, next Tuesday, of the National War Labor Board's decision in the controversy between the men and the boat owners, who refuse the demand for an eight-hour day and higher wages.

## CONTINUED TAX ON PROFITS OPPOSED

Spokesman for Manufacturers Association, in Boston Address, Charges Discrimination by Congress in New Enactment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Continuing the war profits tax in the Revenue Bill, which recently was passed by the United States Senate, beyond the fiscal year 1918 met strong objection from Judge J. F. Zoller of Schenectady, New York, in addressing the members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in this city on Friday. Judge Zoller, who is counsel for the National Conference of State Manufacturers Associations, argued that while the heavy tax imposed by the bill upon business was accepted as a necessary war measure, "as a peace measure, a more unfair, discriminating and unscientific law would be difficult to imagine."

He stated that business throughout the United States will be called upon to demand of the next Congress the repeal of this tax, "and the substitution of a more equitable and scientific method of taxation suitable to existing conditions." In the course of his address, Judge Zoller said:

"The principal feature of this bill is the imposition of the so-called war profits tax. This tax in a majority of cases amounts to 80 per cent of that part of the net income for 1918 in excess of 10 per cent of the invested capital at the beginning of the year, \$5000. In cases where the pre-war earnings were exceptionally high, the profits tax is paid under the first and second brackets at rate of 40 per cent and 60 per cent, respectively. In other words, there is both a war profits and an excess profits tax for 1918, and for subsequent years there is imposed an excess profits tax only under two brackets at rates of 20 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively."

"Any tax upon profits other than an income tax at a flat rate, so that it can be extended to all income, regardless of the character of the owner, is a penalty upon successful business. To levy a war profits tax or an excess profits tax upon the profits of corporations alone, as has been done in this bill, is to discriminate against the millions of individual stockholders in this country."

"No definition or rule for determining invested capital ever did or ever can determine accurately the actual amount invested in the business. At best, the conservative and well-managed corporation secures less credit for its investment than its financially unsound competitor. Continue a profits tax long enough, and you place a premium upon unsound financing of business enterprises. Nothing could be better for any country than sound financing and solvent business enterprise. But these profits taxes, encouraging, as they do, a tendency to increase on the books of the concern capital values, produce just the opposite result."

"Business was told by the proponents of this bill that these taxes were unscientific and could not be justified in times of peace. The war

will end with the year 1918, and by extending these taxes beyond 1918, it would seem that Congress has put itself in a position where it might be justly charged with having broken faith with industry in general.

"The honorable Secretary of the Treasury suggested that the bill extend the profits taxes at reduced rates to 1919 and subsequent years, because the honorable Secretary said that business should have some insurance as to the amount of taxes business would be called upon to pay in the future. He might have done much better than that; he might have suggested that business be insured that war taxes would not be extended beyond the period of the war, instead of suggesting that such war taxes, admittedly unscientific, be perpetuated at reduced rates."

"As a war measure, I have no serious criticism to offer of the pending bill except the 80 per cent war tax provision."

## JAIL NEARLY EMPTY WITH SALOONS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAPORTE, Indiana.—Since Indiana went dry last April there has been little need of a jail in LaPorte. Several times since then the jail has been empty except for the sheriff and his assistants. At present there are five inmates.

It took a little time to make LaPorte really dry, but this was finally accomplished through the activities of the Law and Order League. This league hired a detective to get evidence on former saloon keepers who were believed to be violating the law, and it wasn't long until this detective had enough evidence to convict eight men. Fines amounting to more than \$2000 were collected from these violators of the law, and the majority of them gave up trying to run "near beer" establishments and got out of the business entirely.

Before Indiana went dry there were a number of drunkenness cases before the Mayor nearly every morning. Now it is necessary to hold court only four or five times a month.

## PLANS FOR IOWA HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Standard road signs of steel for the streets of Des Moines have been adopted by the Board of Trades Bureau of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. Five hundred signs will be required. The bureau will urge requirement of road signs and their standardization throughout the State, and other important matters affecting the automobile interests of Iowa and the good roads movement.

## NEW RAILWAY ROUTE OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Florida.—The newly-opened railway route from the north and west into Florida is in full operation, and trains from the north are now running into Tampa, Clearwater and St. Petersburg without making the long elbow via Jacksonville. The new route is via Valdosta, Georgia, and Lake Butler, Florida, and materially shortens the distance from the north to the west coast of Florida.

## CONTROL OF FISH TRADE DENIED

Further Evidence in Boston Fish Pier Case—Term "Monopoly" Used by Judge Draws Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—When the wholesale fish dealers of this city in 1910 procured the erection of a special pier by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on state property in South Boston at an expense of \$1,000,000 they assured Gov. Eben S. Draper that the location was the only available one and that it would be used for the benefit of the people not only of Massachusetts but of the United States. This evidence was introduced at the trial on Thursday of the 40 dealers who are charged with having subsequently established a monopoly of the ground fish industry in the United States at the fish pier.

At a previous session of the court a state official testified that not only did the dealers obtain a specially built pier, but got it at a rental which in his opinion amounted to a subsidy to the occupants, who are the defendants in the federal suit.

The defense endeavored to show through N. L. Fullam, former president of the New England Fish Exchange, that the 40 dealers located at the fish pier are not in a position to control the ground fish industry of the United States, but that any person or company could easily establish a similar and competitive business at some other location in the harbor of Boston. Mr. Fullam admitted that when the Bay State Fishing Company, which included eight of the 40 defendant dealers, and which is a heavy producer of fish through its steam trawler fleet, attempted to establish an opposition distributing business at T wharf, the old center of the industry in Boston, a few months ago, it found that it could not carry it on and has been compelled to remain at the Fish Pier and conform to the rules of the New England Fish Exchange.

Judge Edgar Aldrich, one of the three judges sitting in the case, said: "It would seem, then, to conduct the ground fish business successfully, a monopoly is necessary." Mr. Burnham, counsel for the Boston Fish Pier Company, protested against such an accusation, but Judge Aldrich remarked: "Well, it amounts to practically the same thing."

## FRENCH GRATITUDE TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department on Thursday made public the following message received under date of Jan. 1, from the French Government:

"The French Government wishes to express its profound sympathy and gratitude to the American families whose sons have met a glorious death on French soil during the war. It wishes to share in their mourning. The graves of the young soldiers of America are as sacred in its eyes as are those of their French comrades, and it will take the necessary measures to provide that they shall be respected and tended with a reverent and patriotic care."

# GENERAL CLASSIFIED

### LEGAL NOTICE

### REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Office of Board of Election Commissioners, Jan. 2, 1919.  
Registration of voters will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, 111 City Hall Annex, Court Square, each Monday, until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Melancthon W. Burien,  
Edward P. Murphy,  
Frederick A. Finigan,  
Jacob Wasserman,  
BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN of refinement for assistant manager of large Cleveland cafeteria serving noon meal only. Application should state freely nationality, age, domestic science training, experience if any, salary expected and how soon available. Address C-86, Monitor office, Boston.

WANTED—Two active girls for general work in good, airy and daylight. Permanent positions, good pay and good chance for advancement. Must be neat and well dressed. Apply at 62 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—General house maid; three in family. Apply 1249 Beacon Street, Brookline, H. HUCKINS.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A young man of education as assistant to executive in shoe manufacturing concern, one with some experience preferred; must have ability and energy, a good mind and a willingness to undertake whatever lies before him; to such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity; must furnish references. R-73, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Maintenance man to take general charge of upkeep of building; knowledge of electricity and carpentry requisite. Proficient preferred. Address C-87, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. Address L-59, Monitor Office, Boston.

### ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

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The Gables	100	The Bennett	80
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New Elmhurst	75	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Hamilton	70	The Colonial	60
The Prospect	60	The Williams	50
The Pines	50	The Seville	50

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## THE ANSLEY

ATLANTA, GA.  
R. W. THOMPSON, Mgr.EQUAL SUFFRAGE  
CAMPAIGN IN IOWA

Women of State Report Ready  
Response to the Call for Signa-  
tures to Petitions Circulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa — The Iowa  
Equal Suffrage Association is making  
a vigorous campaign in behalf of  
equal suffrage for the women of  
Iowa. Petitions are being circulated  
throughout the State by the associa-  
tion, and great numbers of women are  
signing the petitions.

In one town where 500 women were  
asked to sign, only seven refused. In  
another only one out of 165 women  
refused. The men, also, generally are  
found to be favorable to equal suf-  
frage. A prominent clergyman, in the  
last campaign one of the strongest  
speakers against equal suffrage, has  
signed the petition.

The last Iowa Legislature voted to  
submit an amendment for equal suf-  
frage to the voters of the State, but  
owing to the alleged carelessness on  
the part of the Secretary of State, due  
notice was not given, with the result  
that the amendment could not be  
voted upon at the last November  
election. Owing to this situation, the  
women of Iowa are having to do their  
work all over again, but they are not  
at all discouraged. It is believed here  
that the United States Congress will  
pass a federal amendment granting  
equal suffrage, and the Iowa Equal  
Suffrage Association will ask the  
Iowa Legislature to ratify such  
amendment. If the amendment does  
not pass, the next step to be taken  
will be to seek partial suffrage from  
the Legislature. Endeavor will also  
be made to secure permission from  
the Iowa Legislature to allow the  
people of Iowa to vote on the question  
two years hence.

The part that women have taken  
in helping win the war is having its  
influence on the present attitude of a  
majority of the people. Women have  
taken their place in factories, on the  
farms, in offices, and almost every-  
where to supply the shortage of labor  
caused by so many of the men being  
called into service.

Mrs. Anna B. Lawther, president of  
the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association,  
of Dubuque, and Mrs. Fred Crowley,  
vice-president, of Des Moines, are di-  
recting the work of the association,  
with the hope and belief that suffrage  
will soon come to Iowa women.

## TEXAS VALUATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas — Taxable valuations  
in Texas for 1918 amount to \$3,012,-  
\$19,287, according to reports of county  
tax assessors to the state comptroller.  
This is an increase of \$141,075,018 over  
the valuations for 1917.

SOUTHERN

DAYTONA  
FLORIDA

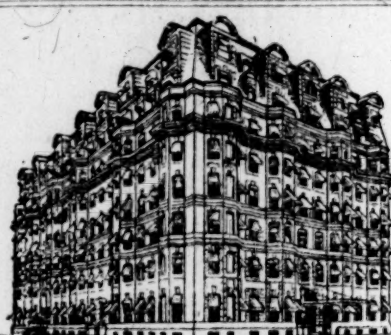
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Hotel	Capacity	The Ridge	Prince George
The Seaside	250	The Morgan	100
The Gables	100	The Bennett	80
Palmetto	75	The Howard	75
New Elmhurst	75	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Hamilton	70	The Colonial	60
The Prospect	60	The Williams	50
The Pines	50	The Seville	50

NEW ENGLAND

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life.GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR  
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Raymond & Vitt, 17 Temple Place,  
Beckman's, 333 Washington St., BostonHOTEL COLLEGE ARMS,  
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and the north.

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## The Portland Hotel

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## EDUCATIONAL

THE NEW SCOTTISH  
EDUCATION ACTBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—Now that Scotland as well as England has a new education act of the first magnitude, it seems undesirable to concentrate all attention upon the legislation designed for the larger country, and to dismiss the Scottish measure as of secondary importance. There is truth in Lord Haldane's observation, made during the second reading debate in the House of Lords, that the framework of the Scottish bill was what it was because Scotland had reached a position which had not been reached in England, or even in Wales, with the result that no such measure could have been brought forward in either of those two parts of the United Kingdom.

Perhaps the best way to consider the Education (Scotland) Act of 1918 is not according to its varying fortunes in Parliament or its sequence of clauses, but under the general headings of school-managers, teachers, scholars, instruction, and finance. As regards school-management, the numerous parish school-boards are done away with and education authorities are being set up for every county, their duties extending to all the burghs within the county except Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, which have their own education authorities. These bodies are to be directly elected by the persons registered as local government electors, the voting at any contested election being on the plan of proportional representation with the single transferable vote. In this respect the measure was greatly altered in the course of its passage through Parliament, since the first proposal had been to make the education authority, as in England, part of the general local administration, so that it would have been a mere committee of the municipal or county council. Scotland's interest in educational matters was, however, too widespread and vital to permit of such a logical development in local government.

To secure a sufficient opportunity for intimate parish or burgh management of the schools, education authorities are required to submit schemes for the constitution of committees having charge of particular schools or groups of schools under their control. It is provided that, on these school management committees, there shall be due representation of the education authority itself and of parents of scholars, and that one teacher at least shall be appointed or nominated thereto. While such committees are to have devolved upon them the general management and supervision of the schools, the education authority itself is to retain and to exercise all its powers in regard to (a) the raising of money by rate or loan and the general control of expenditure; (b) the acquisition or holding of land; (c) the appointment, transfer, remuneration and dismissal of teachers; (d) the appointment of bursars and arrangements to facilitate attendance at secondary schools and other institutions; (e) the recognition, establishment or discontinuance of intermediate or secondary schools or of centers of advanced technical instruction. Nothing could show more clearly than this division of powers how great is the advantage of having an education authority intermediate between the central department and the old parish school board.

Next, to consider the position of teachers under the act. It is already clear that they are no longer to be subject to the parochial control of former times; further, the dismissal of certified teachers, even by the education authority, is hedged about with restrictions. That authority is also required to submit for the approval of the education department a scheme of scales of salaries, "satisfying such conditions as to minimum national scales of salaries for teachers as may be laid down by the department after consultation with representatives of the education authorities and of the teaching profession." It will be observed that nothing is said in the act about pensions, but neither was anything introduced under this head into the general English measure. A separate bill, passed just before the dissolution, provided superannuation allowances for English teachers, and doubtless their Scottish colleagues will have some similar provision made for them by the new parliament. There is, however, a notable clause in regard to the training of teachers which far outruns any provision for that purpose in England. It directs that every education authority shall contribute in each year toward the aggregate expense of maintenance of the training colleges throughout Scotland such sum as the department may determine, being a sum proportioned to the number of fully qualified teachers in the service of each education authority on the last day of March in each year.

Looked at from the point of view of scholars, the provisions are not unlike those in the English act. Local authorities may supply or aid nursery schools for children between two and five years of age, while the duty of every parent to provide efficient education for his children is now continued until they are 15 years old; that is, a year in advance of the present English for the former Scottish requirement. The exemption age is also raised by one year to 17. This of course means that the education authority will have to provide additional school places, and in many cases, a larger staff. It will also have to submit to the education department a scheme or schemes for the part-time instruction (minimum of 320 hours in a year) in continuation classes of all young persons up to the age (full-time) of 15 years. More than this,

such authorities are responsible for schemes for intermediate and secondary education within their areas, and they are permitted to help children or young persons who seem likely to profit by instruction of such a nature, the help to be by way of payment of traveling expenses, or of fees, or of the cost of residence in a hostel, or of a bursary or maintenance allowance, or by way of any combination of these or other forms of assistance. And the authority may even assist any duly qualified person resident in the area to enter or attend a university, or a training college, or a central institution.

The provision of books, too, is permissible in county areas, not only for children and young persons attending schools or continuation classes, but also for the adult population resident in the county. No one who reads the words of the act can doubt that those responsible for framing it had a broad conception of education, and embraced in their outlook every variety of scholar from the nursing to men and women of the ripest age.

As regards school subjects of instruction, it should be noted that every scheme for continuation classes is to provide for instruction in the English language and literature, and in such other parts of a general education as may be deemed desirable. Any merely vocational scheme is therefore condemned beforehand. Instruction in religion has always in practice been given in the public schools of Scotland, subject, of course, to the conscience clause of the act of 1872, which permitted any child to be withdrawn from such teaching. But while the bill was in committee, the question came into peculiar prominence, on account of the clause which permitted the schools of Roman Catholics and Episcopalians to be taken over by the education authority. The arrangement proposed was that that authority should have complete control over the transferred schools, except for such safeguards as were necessary to secure the continuance of the former religious instruction unchanged in character or amount. To this clause, the Presbyterian churches offered no objection, but they wished the religious teaching in the schools of the majority to be secured no less effectively, and at one time it seemed as if the agitation to obtain firmer guarantees than the government were willing to offer would wreck the bill. Ultimately an arrangement was made under which the preamble of the act of 1872 was incorporated as a clause in the bill, the leaders of both churches considering that this gave religious instruction a stronger position in the schools. The clause runs, "Whereas it has been the custom in the public schools of Scotland to give instruction in religion to children whose parents did not object to the instruction so given, but with liberty to parents, without forfeiting any of the other advantages of the schools, to elect that their children should not receive such instruction, be it enacted that the education authorities shall be at liberty to continue the said custom, subject to the provisions of Section 68 (Conscience Clause) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872." Thus Scotland has at last disposed of a most difficult question which, more than any other, has delayed, and continues to delay, educational progress in England.

Naturally such complete changes in the scheme of administration of the schools lead to large changes also in the financial arrangements. Into these it is not necessary to enter, but one of the most satisfactory results of the act now passed is that the whole apparatus of payment to the schools according to passes and results is swept away. Nothing was more disastrous than this plan to good teaching. In England it was abolished a good number of years ago, and all English educationists rejoice that Scotland is now following suit.

ALL-YEAR SCHOOL  
SYSTEM ADVOCATEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—Dr. David B. Corson, superintendent of schools of this city, is an advocate of an all-year school system under certain conditions, and in the course of an address he made in Boston at a joint convention of teachers and superintendents, he outlined his reasons, saying in part: "The great advantage of the all-year system lies in the continuation of, or rather the continuity of, our hold on the children. The successful influence of our schools upon our pupils depends largely upon our not letting up; not giving the other influences in their lives a chance. And in the sections where such schools are established this is a vital point, because there, to a great extent, the school is a thing distant from community life. The children are under two conflicting influences. The home life does not supplement the work of the school, but rather hinders it. Two months' vacation would not only weaken the influence of the school, but would double the opportunity of the other influences.

"This extra work in the summer, makes for the saving of time and energy. For instance, habits of cleanliness, punctuality, industry, restraint, etc., are not lost in two weeks as they would be in two months. They do not have to be taught all over again. Gradually they are taken for granted, because they are expected and are used all the time; not just for ten months.

"These schools make for the happiness of the children and the comfort of the parents. School is to many of our pupils the most enjoyable thing in life. Some of them would rather be in school than anywhere else."

RACE UNITY WORK  
FOR SCHOOLSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—American public schools may definitely work to augment the unity of the English-speaking race, observes F. W. Rawcliffe, supervisor of the grammar grades in the Cicero, Illinois, public schools. In an article written especially for The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Rawcliffe says:

"The Cicero schools for seven or eight years have made use of the teaching of history to guide the public thought toward the achievement of the greater commonwealth of English-speaking peoples. It has always been a cardinal point in our policy that history must be made a most practical subject of study. It is public opinion which determines the success of every forward movement, and this public opinion must be shaped by those who have vision. The school is missing fire in one of its chief functions unless it deliberately sets about the directing of the common will into the channels which lead to progress. Were the teachers of history in the elementary schools of the country at one in this respect, we could lay down with precision the policies of our government, perhaps years in advance. Not only in matters of immediate interest should we seek to influence the thinking of our pupils, and through them of their adult relatives, but also in anticipating problems of the future should we not hesitate to take the lead.

"For some years it has been evident to those students of events who endeavor to keep sensitive to the main currents of world thought, that the stage of evolution, in which we now are—that of cooperation—must profoundly affect international relations. It would naturally be expected that the earliest and most effective of these cooperative relationships will be racial. The widely distributed folk of English speech and law and love of liberty will most readily combine for the promotion of their common aims, and it must not be forgotten that these aims are altogether of an altruistic nature.

"An unanswerable argument in support of such a league can be built up out of a correct grouping of the facts of Anglo-American relations and the truthful teaching of the significance of these facts and the historical fundamentals involved therein. From such discussions pupils readily project their attention upon future conditions.

"The logical evolution of permanent peace is out of the past good-will relations of the English race. It is incumbent upon the teacher of history to make clear the sequence. Much attention must be centered upon, for example, the attitude of the English cotton spinners in 1863, and the action of Chichester at Manila Bay in 1898—not as mere incidents, but as indications of deep-seated sympathy—as well as the unfortunate boundary joining the United States and Canada.

"A sense of the community of interests among the widely separated parts of our race may be developed by the instituting of a regular correspondence between schools. One of the Cicero schools has carried on for two or three years such a correspondence with a school in New Zealand, pupils writing regularly to one another, and two principals likewise. The interchange of news and ideas, and the cementing of friendships made clear to the children of both lands the fact of the common ground. Wellington and Cicero were linked. This was but a modest effort, to be sure, but think what a mighty impetus would be concentrated behind the movement for world federation if all the schools in all the lands where English is spoken were thus linked!

"A little child shall lead them. It may be that the school children, rather than the statesmen, shall write the constitution of the new democracy."

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England—For the second time Lord Rothermere has deserved the thanks of the University of Cambridge. In 1910 he gave £20,000 to endow a professorship of English literature, the chair being now held by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. On this occasion Lord Rothermere has offered the same sum as an endowment fund for a professorship of naval history, to be called the Vere Harmsworth Chair of Naval History. It is founded in memory of the benefactor's second son, and the name of Dr. Holland Rose is indicated in connection with the first appointment to the professorship.

The Secretary of Scotland (Mr. Robert Munro K. C.) has been speaking in Glasgow on his own education bill. Though the subject of his address was broadly described as "Education," yet had the speaker treated the topic without some very special allusions to the Scottish measure that he has been piloting through the House of Commons, there would certainly have been surprise and some disappointment among the Glasgow Temperance Crusaders who had come to listen to him in the St. Andrew's Hall.

During the past four years, said the speaker, the country had gone through a course of education, and had been taught great lessons, which he hoped and believed it would never forget. Those at home had learned lessons of thrift, of endurance, of industry, of sacrifice, and of unity; while the sol-

dier, who had passed through the experience of the battlefield, had gained an education bigger and better than any school or university could impart to him. Dealing with the Scottish Education Bill, Mr. Munro said he regarded the education of the youth of the country as one of the most vital problems of reconstruction, and it was because of that, as well as the fact that the English Education Bill was upon the Statute Book, that he thought it his duty to press forward even in war time with a bill for Scotland.

So far as the administrative provisions were concerned, the important change was that the small school boards were replaced by a county education authority, and while formerly there were 900 or more of these local bodies, there would be in future about 40 authorities. He had not a single disrespectful word to say about the work of the school boards, who had done excellent work, but experience had demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt that school boards afforded a quite inadequate basis upon which to organize either secondary or technical education. Mr. Munro explained the educational provisions of the bill, and in concluding stated that the measure could be brought into operation only by the hearty cooperation and good will of all classes of the community. For that cooperation he earnestly asked. The bill would come into force at a time when, unless the nation made great strides forward, it could not hope to keep pace with its competitors in the world.

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has received the offer of a benefaction of peculiar interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The proposal made by Maj. David Davies, M. P., is to found a chair of international politics at Aberystwyth, and to associate it with the name of President Wilson. His letter conveying the offer, and addressed to Sir John Williams, the president of the college, runs as follows:

"The armistice has been signed, and the statesmen of the nations will soon assemble to undertake the task of concluding the pact of peace which will inaugurate the new world, freed from the menace of war. Out of their deliberations our supreme desire is to see established a League of Free Peoples, but they cannot rear the Temple of Peace. That is the task of the coming generation, and for its achievement we shall need consecrated energy, good will, knowledge and enlightened public opinion in all countries. Old problems must be confronted in a new spirit; insular and vested prejudices must be removed; understanding and sympathy must be developed. It is an immense task, and myriad agencies will be required to discharge it. Among these must be our universities, and our own University of Wales.

"It has occurred to my sisters and myself that the University of Wales and the Council of the League may be well advised to found a chair of international politics at Aberystwyth, in memory of the fallen students of our university, for the study of those related problems of law and politics which are associated with the League of Nations, and for the encouragement of a true understanding of civilization among the peoples of the world. We are prepared to contribute for this object the sum of £20,000, and we should be glad, if our proposal is accepted, that the honor should be associated with the illustrious name of President Wilson.

Cambridge is at last envisaging the time when her undergraduate population will flow into the colleges on a rising tide. Indeed the ebb has already ceased and the entries this term are perceptibly greater than a year ago. During the period of the war there has, of course, been a military inpouring which has served to keep the courts and halls nearly as full as before. Nor is it thought to be likely that those who are at present undergoing training will leave before they have finished their courses. Thus the substitution of the undergraduate for the student-officer will be gradual. It is not possible to estimate the number of fresh and enduring relations of amity with the university that have been formed by those who have come to Cambridge from the uttermost parts of the overseas dominions as well as from every point in the British Isles. To the resident graduate members, it has been left to look after finance and other social matters usually under undergraduate direction. There has been the possibility of keeping some clubs going for the use of the officers and cadets, the Union, for example, having proved of the greatest use to them. But the A. D. C.—that scene of so many dramatic triumphs—has been empty for four years, and has only now been partly taken over by one of the cadet battalions.

A series of four afternoon lectures on the educational schemes of the United Kingdom and Dominion Forces was arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute in connection with the work of its Imperial Studies Committee. The first was given on Nov. 26, by Dr. H. M. Tory (Director of Education, Canadian Forces, and director of the Khaki University). The subject was "Education in the Canadian Army." The next two lectures are of a similar character, dealing with education in the New Zealand and Australian armies, and the dates were Dec. 17 and Jan. 28, and the speakers the respective directors of education (Capt. J. R. Kirk and Lieut.-Col. C. M. Long). On Feb. 25, Colonel Lord Gorell, Deputy Director of Staff Duties (education), will give an address on "The Educational Training Scheme Within the British Army." How greatly has the scheme of studies associated with Witley Camp and the University of Vimy Ridge expanded and overflowed into other channels!

AMERICAN WORK IN  
PHILOLOGYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis held conferences at Columbia University last week and discussed many questions pertinent to their affairs as organizations. They also touched upon a number of matters concerning American education. Not the least important of the speeches was one by Prof. James A. Montgomery, president of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the society, who predicted that with proper financial support American scholarship in Biblical research would outstrip the work of the Germans in this direction.

There is a decided tendency in this country," said Professor Montgomery, "away from the old and dried laboratory methods of the German scholars. American scholars have a more positive and constructive attitude toward Biblical research than the Germans, and by proper support their efforts will produce greater productive results."

The classical studies as a guide for solution of modern questions also formed an important part of the discussions. In extending welcome, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, said that in these studies was to be found the answer to the question, "How did it happen that the free spirit of man reached such heights of excellence in the early stages of written human history?"

Responding, Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University said the solution of many problems of the present day is to be found in the study of ancient times. The keynote of the work of the three societies, he said, was the motto of the Renaissance: "I go to wake the dead that they may speak again."

The same subject was discussed by Prof. Frank Frost Abbott of Princeton, president of the association, who said in part: "In the solution of the great problems with which the close of this war has brought us face to face, we need the help which may be had from the experiences of other peoples, and in no direction may we turn with as much confidence for that help as to those two great nations of antiquity—Greece and Rome.

"The qualities of one of these two peoples complement those of the other, and it would be hard to say whether the life story of the Greeks or of the Romans will help us more.

"We have been fighting to uphold the rights of the individual against an autocratic state, to protect the small state against the encroachments of the greater one, and these political and social ideals have been learned from Greece. The struggle has been a battle between the world of sense and the world of spirit, and it is only with the clear, steady eye of the Greek that we can see through the mists and clouds which envelop us now. It is only when the world understands with them what things are worth while, that civilization will turn its face toward the Roman in organizing society for achievement of these objects. As we read the Latin authors and inscriptions, we come upon one after another of the political and social questions which face us today, and we see the methods which the Roman tried in solving them."

"Whether those questions arise out of conditions peculiar to an oligarchy, a democracy, or an aristocracy, we shall find them cropping up under the Roman Empire. With a history covering more than a thousand years, and embracing the experience of many different races and religions, with social conditions ranging from the simplest to the most complex, with a political system running through the entire gamut from autocracy, back to autocracy again, Rome was called on to meet almost every conceivable political and social situation. She attacked social questions like divorce, race suicide, the best method of fostering the arts. She tried to keep down the high cost of living, to reduce an inflated currency, to introduce governmental supervision and control of industries, and to adopt an equitable system of taxation.

"In the field of politics she was confronted by a decline of popular government, by evils which attend the establishment of bureaux and commissions, by municipal misgovernment, and by difficulties involved in the government of alien peoples.

"A catalogue of the social, economic and political difficulties which Rome tried to solve reads like a list of the questions which lie before us today, and there can be no wiser way of attacking these questions than by considering her mistakes and profiting by her success in solving them. These problems she applies herself with a fine disregard for consistency, but with an eye single to practical results, meeting all radical proposals with a stubborn opposition to change, which permitted her progress but maintained her stability and vital connection with the past."

Papers were read showing the necessity of increasing the archaeological material for the use of American scholars. Gradually photographic reproductions will be set up in the museums of the United States as the need of public support by scholars is felt. American schools can obtain ample archaeological material, their collections of excavation discoveries can be enriched so that they will be enabled to compete with European institutions. If the proper financial support is forthcoming.

It was announced that a school in Jerusalem, which before the war consisted of one building and four or five scholars, organized for building and excavation purposes, gave their building to the American Red Cross. Now

a donation of \$50,000 has been subscribed to this society for a new building; \$7000 will be required annually to continue the work as it should be carried on. Appeals for contributions for this fund are to be made through members of the society and the schools. A lot has been donated for the building. It is hoped that with the capture of Jerusalem more extensive excavations can be undertaken than have been possible up to now, owing to the opposition of the Muhammadan to excavation of any kind.

A meeting of the executive committee of the managing committee of the school of Jerusalem was held. Prof. William H. Worrell, professor of Arabic at Hartford Seminary, was appointed director of the school. He will go there in May, probably to reopen the school, which has been closed during the war. He will probably have half a dozen graduate students or young professors with him to do the excavating.

Prof. A. T. Clay, professor of Assyriology at Yale, was appointed to open a new field school or laboratory in Mesopotamia. He plans to go to Baghdad next summer.

It is not thought that American museums will be greatly enriched by their finds as the present (before the war) law in British possessions, Egypt and Turkey, prohibits the removal from the country of any new and original discoveries. Finders may photograph them, make plaster casts, etc., but the originals, unless they be practically duplicates of things already found, must be left in the country.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL  
EDUCATION PROJECTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Newark Technical School is to be expanded and reorganized into an industrial college or university having a four-year course, immediately following the war. Dr. Daniel R. Hodgdon has been the director of the school since June. The program as it is being developed under Dr. Hodgdon's direction provides for the workmen in the Newark shops attending the school for two weeks and then returning to the shops for three, after which they will come back to the school again, and so on through the four years' course.

This is a method which has been employed abroad with good results, but industrial conditions are so different in America that it will be something of an experiment here. It is believed that whatever is necessary in the way of rearrangement of plant system will be made.

How active an interest the workers themselves may be expected to take in the arrangement may be judged from the records of the evening class for shipyard workers established by the Newark Board of Education. So far 452 men have registered from the plants of the Submarine Boat Corporation, the Federal Shipbuilding Company, the Foundation Company, and the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company. Returns are not in from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the Downing plant in Elizabeth. The course of instruction in these classes covers blue-print reading, ship construction, naval architecture, civics, English, and allied branches.

Some interesting preliminary work in the way of technical education of workers has been done by the Mayer China Company of Beaver Falls, Pa. The company found their brightest and steadiest boys leaving them, for while compelled to earn their living, these boys were seeking education in night schools and correspondence classes. As no courses of instruction in ceramics were given the boys were literally forced away from an industry in which they were interested and had much natural skill.

To meet this situation a class was started by this company, all of the members but two being potters. Elementary chemistry, mathematics, geology, leading up to the occurrence of clays, were studied and the raw materials employed in the industry received careful attention. This course also took four years and it ran on through the various processes of manufacture from preparation of raw material to glazing and coloring of finest products.

It has resulted in saving the skilled and intelligent workers for the pottery industry, in a more valuable product and better conditions and wages for the workers, so it may be said to have been thoroughly successful.

SCHOOL TERM LONGER  
IN SOUTH CAROLINASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Hereafter the school children of North Carolina are guaranteed a six months' school term instead of four months' through the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The vote was 122-62 to 20,995.

"The adoption of this amendment opens the way for a new era of educational progress in North Carolina," said Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction; "for conservative educational legislation that will make possible a simpler and more equitable division of taxation for a six months' school term between the State and the county for an equalization of educational opportunities for all the children of the State irrespective of where they live or who they are, for at least six months; for more efficient supervision and administration of the public schools in all the counties of the State by better paid and more efficient teachers and supervisory officers; for a more equitable apportionment between city and county schools; for guaranteeing by a minimum salary law for teachers of equal grade and efficiency in all parts of the State, and for superintendents at least a living wage."

Improving teacher qualification by: Increasing gradually the entrance requirements of the state normal schools and lengthening their study courses; eliminating the present third-grade certificates; discontinuing the issue of certificates upon examination as soon as the normal and other training schools have become fully equipped to supply all the teachers required; placing the minimum requirement for permission to teach at graduation from an accredited four-year high school, or its equivalent, and in addition at least one year at a professional school for teachers; increase in supply of professional teachers by:

Organizing teacher training departments in not to exceed 20 fully equipped high schools distributed over the State; the schools to organize professional work in the fifth-year classes and to receive state aid; establishing well-equipped departments for rural teachers at all the normal schools; enlarging the facilities of the state agricultural college to prepare teachers for vocational agriculture and home economics.

Granting state bonuses to teachers for long service in a single community, and the establishment of a retiring fund for teachers.

PLANS FOR A STATE  
AFTER SURVEYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, South Dakota—When the next Legislature of South Dakota convenes, one of the matters submitted to it will be the report of the Educational Survey Committee. This committee was chosen under the provisions of an act passed by the 1917 session of the Legislature. The report of this committee, which has just been made public, proposes several radical changes in the educational work of the State. The recommendations of the committee pertaining to rural schools are mainly as follows:

The enlargement of the present state board of regents with power to choose a superintendent of public instruction as the executive official of the State Board of Education and head of the State Department of Education; to classify and standardize, under the direction of the state superintendent, the public schools of the State; to adopt rules and regulations for the sanitary inspection of schools and for the physical examination of school children; the reorganization of existing school districts outside of incorporated towns and cities.

Among these recommendations may be noted: The legal disestablishment of all common school districts as now organized in all counties with a school population of more than 2000 children outside of present independent towns and city districts, and the permissive disestablishment of all common school districts in all other counties; and the establishment in lieu thereof of the county as a single school district.

The abolition of the present district school boards and the organization in lieu thereof of county boards.

Such boards to have direct charge of all county schools taking advantage of the county unit act, including closing unnecessary schools, building new schools, consolidating schools, conveying children to school at public expense, and organizing rural high schools; to have power to elect teachers on nomination of the county superintendent; to levy taxes for school purposes, and to expend the funds thus procured to equalize educational advantages among all the school children of the county.

The improvement of school enrollment and daily attendance by appropriate legislation, in part as follows:

To begin the school year on Jan. 1, and close it on Dec. 31, thus making it possible to retain the same teachers throughout the growing season of the year which would be the most important session of rural schools; to lengthen the school year to a minimum of nine months, providing that the teaching hours may be shortened during the season or seasons of the year when pupils' labor is essential to agriculture or other industrial work.

The improvement in stability and growth of the public school system through certain modifications in the present system of taxation, including the following:

The adoption of the county as the unit of taxation; these funds when collected to be used to equalize educational advantages over the county; the levying of a state tax equivalent to not more than one-third of the present school maintenance of the State, including the present permanent school fund; adoption of a permanent millage tax for the maintenance of the State's higher educational institutions, to supplant the present legislative appropriations.

The improvement of rural education through state aid on the following basis:

That no modern one-teacher school shall utilize less than five acres of land for grounds and experimental purposes. That every school shall erect, at community expense, a home on the premises for the teacher. That ample facilities be provided for a sanitary water supply.

The establishment of the present small rural school as modern consolidated schools and rural high schools by passing appropriate legislation looking toward establishing associated or trading center school areas to embrace a central village and a number of outlying schools; creating one county high school of agricultural type in each county of the State, which may or may not be one of the associated schools of the associated area; voting liberal state aid for the erection of any school plants a for maintenance; the improvement of teaching conditions by the establishment of reasonable minimum salaries for all teachers.

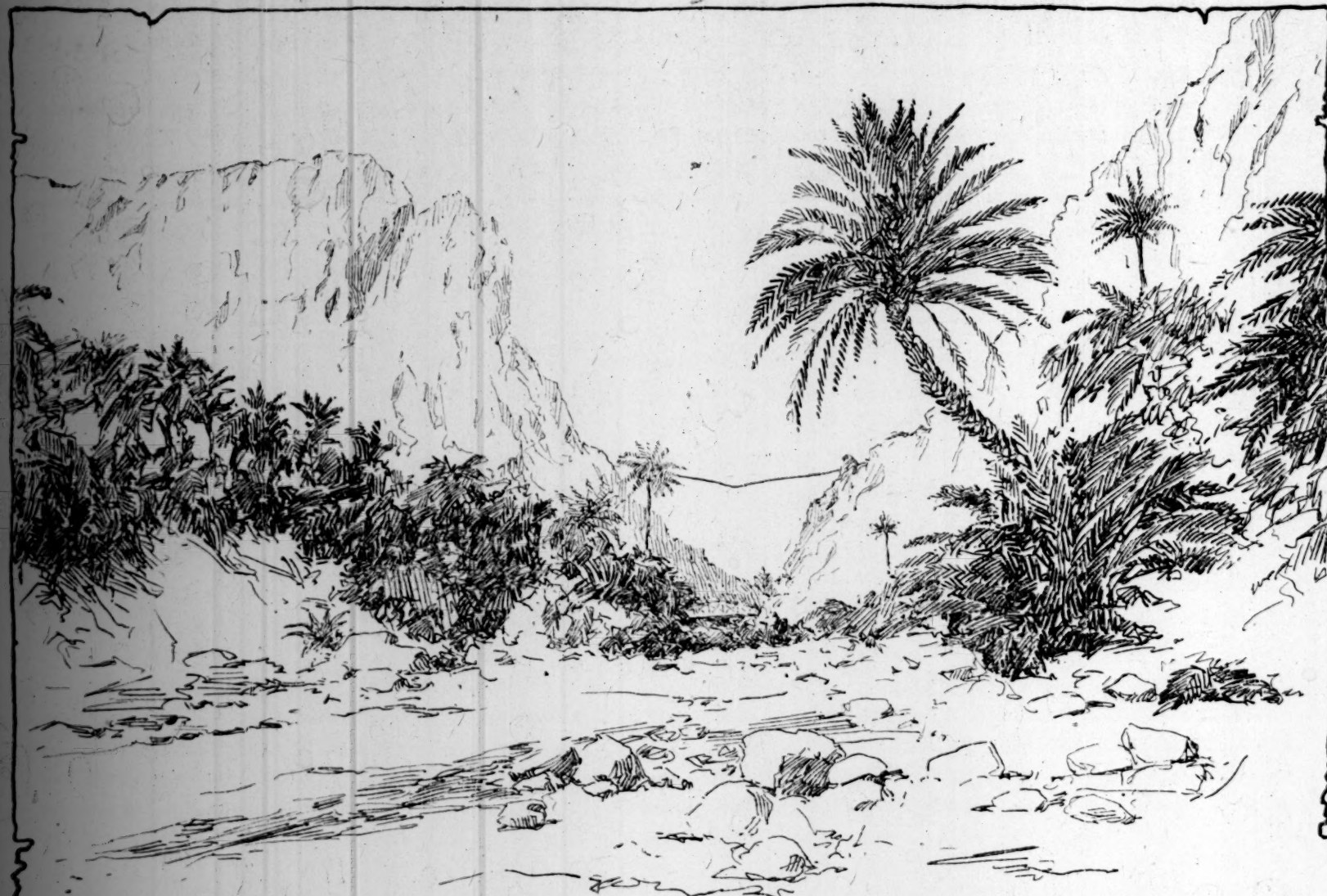
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Granting state bonuses to teachers for long service in a single community, and the establishment of a retiring fund for teachers.



## THE HOME FORUM



The Gorge of El Kantara, Algeria

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Great Rock Looms Up

The site on which the city of Ciria stands rises sharply from the south to the north. It is a terrible height. Looking up from the little footpath running round the gorge at a distance of a few hundred yards from the bottom, the great rock looms up like a most tragic fate. The mournful grandeur of the place is in keeping with the character of Masinissa and other stern and savage chieftains and the uncompromising times in which they lived.

The gorge of the Rummel is narrow, rarely more than some hundred yards across, and straight. Fragments of Roman ruins still cling to its precipitous sides wherever lodgment can be found. Along the north side the water has burrowed deep down

through a series of caverns until it reaches the Kasba. The Romans took advantage of the natural arch thus formed at the angle of the two sides, using the arch as its foundation to erect a magnificent bridge, known here as were the bridges at Toledo, the Calceus Herculis near Biskra, and elsewhere as "El Kantara," the Bridge. Its ruins still remain—Cyril Fletcher Grant, in "Twist Sand and Sea."

## The Bulgarian Danube

Just below Widin, at the Bulgarian town of Arcer Palanka, the Danube changes its course from the south to the east and continues to flow in this direction for about three hundred miles until Silistria and Cernavoda, in the Dobruja, are reached. Hamlets and towns slip by one after another, each shining whitely against the low, drab, grassy, willow-grown banks and the muddy shore, where, at intervals amongst the reeds and drying fishing nets, children and even grown women are disporting themselves in the shallows. Lom Palanka, celebrated for its wells, and Rahova and Korabia and Nicopol are reached and left behind. . . . Night falls again, purple, star-gemmed, lucent beneath the luminous rays of the moon, and the "Caia lui Trajan" (Trajan's Road—the Rumanian name for the Milky Way).

"Another day dawns and develops to noon an unbroken sunset, leaving behind unending memories of sunken marshes, glassy-surfaced lagoons and solitary lakes, where the silence is unbroken save by the faint rustling of shy animal life, by the calling of the plovers, the peep-whetting of the plovers, the water dashes of the coots, the whirl of flocks of winged bustard, duck, geese and swans, the flap-flopping of the huge-beaked pelicans, white cranes, herons and gawky storks, by the twittering bickering of the bluebirds, and yellowhammers, dabchicks, chaffinches, magpies, ring-doves and countless other feathered species which inhabit the willow and alder bushes overshadowing the rush and reed-grown creeks, amongst which millions of frogs keep up an incessant croaking."

"Yes, there are many things to recall on the Rumanian River banks: forlorn picket stations and lonely Roman sentries, and on the Bulgarian and higher shore—rich, undulating pasture lands and small rounded hills, and scattered thatch-roof homesteads, quaint haystacks, and enormous herds of red-eyed black buffaloes, with flat curved horns, whose chief aim in life is, apparently, to get to the water. . . . wallowing and snorting in the deepest morasses, submerging in the mud every portion of their bodies except their soft, gloomy noses. Here the god Pan rules supreme; here amongst these deserted watery meadows he plays his pipe—perhaps it is only the pipe of a Roman herd-boy?—here, amongst the lonely, unfamiliar, blue and lilac and purple and golden flowers, which bloom in great patches among the brown and green rushes. Sheets of pale scabious and chicory and monstrous clumps of fragrant bellflowers cover the little islands, lying out in mid-stream, secure behind their whispering willow boundaries, and sandy tamarisk-grown sand-banks."

"But not all the day's recollections are so full of lonely quietness." Jean Victor Bates writes in "Our Allies and Enemies in the Near East." "There remain, too, picturesque memories of ships with snowy canvas full spread, moving majestically up river and, less majestically, down. Memories of old-world windmills, which sometimes break out from their mid-creeks and get drawn into the waterway. . . . Memories of timber rafts, and keelless barges, and fisher folk who seek for caviare. Memories of dusty roads, winding over the landscape into the horizon, along which crawl writhing, twisting trains of ox-

wagons, or fate-borne troops of homeless Tziganes, carrying their whole world with them on the backs of their ponies. Nicopol, too, brings up a vision six hundred and twenty years old. . . . when it was the scene of a battle which decided the fate of all the Christian states of Southeastern Europe. Not much effort of imagination is required to call to life again King Sigismund of Hungary and the princes, captains and soldiers of Burgundy, France, Bavaria, Subbia, and Styria, the Knights of St. John, the nobles of Serbia, Transylvania and Wallachia, and to see them once more arrayed in all their glory with banners and lances glinting in the sunlight which burns over the rolling hill beside the great river, and its tributary, the Aluta, or to see again at sunset their Turkish conqueror, Bajazet, with his victorious Janissaries and Spahis."

"Sistova, unchanged and unchangeable, lies about twenty-five miles below Nicopol. Here a generation ago the Russians crossed the Danube on a pontoon bridge and marched through the streets, across maize and wheat fields, to Plevna and the Shipka Pass, which is really not a pass at all but only a sinuous hilly road over one of the Lower Balkans. Here, as elsewhere along the river, the name of Trajan is still remembered and held in respect. It is not the tales of Plevna that the children love to listen to, or that the native bards of both sides of the river love to chant. It is the prowess and might of the Conqueror of Dacia which forms the undying theme of nearly every local Bulgarian and Rumanian ballad."

## Meredith Loved Irony More Than Tragedy

"We crudely divide life into tragedy and comedy, though we are nearly always conscious that life is too large for cross-section views, that most lives partake of both tragedy and comedy, comedy and tragedy are blended in rich variety. Most great writers, however, group themselves under the banners of either Democritus or Heraclitus. Our own author, Dr. J. H. E. Cox, writes in his study of George Meredith, "though the writer of 'Rhoda Fleming' could never be described as lacking in seriousness of view, loves irony far more than tragedy. He is fascinated by that wondrous incongruity which marks the deeds of men, he archly smiles at the pranks of Willoughby or the high strategy of the Poles, and leaves others as a rule to delineate the mournful destinies of such as Richard Feverel or Dhalia Fleming. He is ever communing with the 'Comic Spirit'; he marks the impish tricks of those with whom he chiefly deals, the highly sophisticated types of a mannered age. He is not the humorist, for there is nothing whimsical or odd about him; he has too clear a sense of logic. He is not an exemplar of laughter, holding both his sides, for he holds in some contempt the boisterous energy of those who would assault his sense of the discordant, and he insists on subtler methods. He is just a supremely sane spirit with the clearest insight and a real though detached sympathy, who grows to tolerate the fool by describing him, whose features just, yield in a faint smile, who is rarely perturbed, never lacking in charity. . . . He will not harrow us; he simply teaches us what we are, believing that there is man's best punishment and fittest corrective."

"Comedy, then, is something which, with a keen sense of the incongruous, wages war against the unreal, masquerading as the true, against pretense in the guise of reality, against cowardice which refuses to look life in the face. Those different phases of one great defect of human nature Meredith groups under the one head, Sentimentalism. To this he gives no quarter; against this, as he confesses

in his letters, he has an invincible prejudice. He loves the youth, ardent and courageous, who has the courage of his convictions, the fair maiden gifted with a woman's finest charm who refuses to base her dominion on sex or superficiality, not content in matters of the mind to be man's obedient slave. For such as these he has tenderness and sympathy in failure or in error, but for those who have raised the banner of sentimentalism in any way he vows implacable hostility. Vittoria is unformed, immature, a bundle of impulses rather than a mature woman, but even in her crudity she is a nobler creature than the three Misses Pole with their make-believe, their imposture, their blinking at the truth."

"Many of his comedies—'Evan Harrington,' for instance—are extravaganzas whose drollery forbids the question whether mirth has not been banished verisimilitude. Meredith is the novelist of the young. He loves to take a character unformed, expose it to the whirligig of fortune, trace the gradual development of the heroic in a hero, and dismiss him with his bowdler. He has not quite the same range of emotion as other novelists, but within the circle which he has drawn for himself he is supreme."

"If there has been any doubt as to Meredith's conception of the true aim of the novel, his 'Essay on Comedy' would have dissipated it. Theorist and practitioner combine felicitously in Meredith, who has distilled his philosophy into this brilliant analysis of the Comic Spirit, the most lucid exposition of the scope and function of Comedy from the Meredithian point of view. The Comic Spirit ever held Meredith, and with him it annexes the English novel. We must first define it by negatives. It is not the farcical, nor the humorous, nor the rollicking, things often confused with it. It is based upon the finest perception of the incongruous, it requires a most subtle delicacy, it flourishes rarely and only in a society of cultivated men and women. Those who do not skim the cream of life, who are not touched to the duties yet escape the harsher blows, make acute and balanced observers."

## January

Janu' am I; oldest of potentates; Forward I look, and backward, and below. I count, as god of avenues and gates, The years that through my portals come and go.

I block the roads, and drift the fields with snow; I chase the wild fowl from the frozen fen; My frosts congeal the rivers in their flow.

My fires light up the hearths and hearts of men.

—Longfellow.

## The Matthews in Paris

My father had taken a house in the Rue de la Baume, a quiet offshoot of the Faubourg St. Honoré. The house belonged to a Prince Troubetzkoi; and it stood, as the French phrase has it, "between court and garden," that is to say, there was a spacious courtyard in front for carriages to drive in, and there was an exquisite garden of half an acre in the rear of the house, with a few shrubs and a dozen towering old trees. The ground floor contained a suite of rooms for entertaining, leading up to a superbly spacious music room; but on the floor above there was only one decent bedroom, all the others being scarcely larger than closets. But there was a large stable; and my father sent to New York for the four-in-hand of beautifully matched Kentucky horses which he drove with assured skill.

The year 1867 saw the culmination of the spectacular splendor of the inglorious Second Empire; it saw also

the downfall of the Mexican Empire, which Napoleon had started when the United States was otherwise occupied. The American colony had arranged to have an unusually elaborate celebration of the Fourth of July, and the Pré Catalan had been engaged to serve as the rural frame for our festivities. My father was on the committee of arrangements; and as his deputy I had been in negotiation with the most accomplished of the manipulators of marionettes in the theaters in the Champs Elysées. Then came the startling news of the capture of Maximilian. . . . John Bigelow, then the American minister, received a hint that it would be taken as an act of considerate courtesy if we were to forgo our Fourth of July celebration, and to my regret I had to go to the Champs Elysées to notify Anatole, le vrai guignol, that his services would not be required by us. As some compensation for this disappointment, I persuaded him to copy out for me for a modest reward half a dozen of the masterpieces of his comic repertory and this precious manuscript, in all the effulgence of its simplified spelling, is now preserved in the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University.

All that summer Paris was an Inn of Strange Meetings; and all sorts and conditions of men passed before my boyish gaze. One afternoon Buchanan Read dropped in for a chat with my mother. I knew that he had painted her portrait ten years earlier, but I knew also that he had since written "Sheridan's Ride," a far more interesting production to a boy than any family portrait. He was the first poet that had ever spoken to me, as the descendant of the Pontifex Maximus was the first prince. He seemed to me simple, gentle, and kindly, and when my mother told him that I was collecting autographs, he sat down at the library table and wrote out from memory one of his poems—not "Sheridan's Ride," as I had hoped, but his own favorite lyric, "Driftline."—Brander Matthews, in "These Many Years."

## A Great Man

"Morris was provincial as the pre-Raphaelites and Tennyson and Carlyle were provincial, as Swinburne and Whistler were not; his mind could rarely escape from the place and age in which it was formed. He looked at art and life, Clive Bell writes in "Pot-Boilers," and at the future even, from the point of view of an Englishman and a Victorian; and when he tries to change his position we feel the Victorian laboring, more or less unsuccessfully, to get out of himself. When I accuse him of being 'amateurish,' I do not use that vile word in contradiction to 'professional.' In a sense all true artists must be amateurs; the professional view, the view that art is a hopeful and genteel way of earning one's living, is possible only to official portrait-painters and contractors for public monuments. When I say that Morris, like almost all our modern writers, was amateurish, I mean that he was not serious enough about his art. He tended to regard art as a part of life instead of regarding life as a means to art. A long morning's work, an afternoon of fresh air, a quiet evening, and so to bed and sit next morning for another good spell of production; something of that sort, one fancied, was not unlike the ideal of William Morris. It is a craftsman's ideal; it is a good life for anyone but an artist; and it would be a good attitude towards art if art were not something altogether different from work. Alas! it is the Englishman's point of view. The Comic Spirit ever held Meredith, and with him it annexes the English novel. We must first define it by negatives. It is not the farcical, nor the humorous, nor the rollicking, things often confused with it. It is based upon the finest perception of the incongruous, it requires a most subtle delicacy, it flourishes rarely and only in a society of cultivated men and women. Those who do not skim the cream of life, who are not touched to the duties yet escape the harsher blows, make acute and balanced observers."

"But from the fatal curse Morris was free; no man of great ability was ever less concerned. You will not find in his work a trace of that tired pomposity which tells us that the great man is showing off, or of that empty pretentious singularity which betrays the vanity of the lonely British artist. Morris was never the self-conscious master calling on sun and moon to stand and watch him sign his name, neither was he the shy genius of the English hedgerows sheltering his little talent from contemporary infection and the chill winds of criticism."

Morris was neither a great artist nor a great thinker, but he was a great man. . . . He had that magnanimity which makes people take instinctively the right side. His reasons might be wrong, but he was in the right. There are people in history, and Morris is one of them, about whom we feel that they would sympathize with whatever were the best and most pressing aspirations of the age. Morris would, of course, be as firm today as ever against plutocracy, but one feels sure that he would take his stand with those who are trying to win for themselves some kind of moral and intellectual as well as economic freedom. . . . The fact is, Morris was at once a practical craftsman and an idealist. In practical affairs and private prejudices he could be as truculent and wrong-headed as the rest of us; but he was always conscious of something much more important than practical affairs and private prejudices. He cared nothing for his own reputation and little for immediate success because he cared for something greater. For that he cared so much that he was able to forgive the quarrels and absurdities of the Hammersmith Socialists and to laugh even at his own vehemence."

## Morning

Let the day be to the night  
A letter of good tidings! Let thy praise  
Go up as birds go up—that when they wake,  
Shake off the dew and soar.  
—Jean Ingelow.

## Song and Praise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SONGS of praise and gladness are about the last expression a man feels inclined to indulge in, when he is oppressed by material evidences of discord and suffering; and he would doubtless resist the intimation that at least one reason why his sense of affliction persists is because he is not in the habit of praising God. One usually praises what he understands and loves. Songs of praise, then, if based upon spiritual perception, indicate a realization of Truth, which operates, in the joyous consciousness, as a certain protection and deliverance from evil beliefs.

The Scriptures definitely teach that a man must choose whether he shall serve God with gladness, and experience the blessings which attend obedience, or whether, if he turns from Spirit to material sense, he shall reap the fruit of his materialism. One of the characteristics of spiritual service is gladness of heart, for the very recognition that God is omnipotent and ever beneficent is the most joyous knowledge a human being can possess. Joyous service is indeed true spiritual service, for anything less than joy would indicate the presence of false belief, which would dispute the abundance of good, and would be equivalent to disobedience to Principle and would surely appear in discordant effects. "Because thou servedst not the Lord thy God with joyfulness, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things; therefore," as Moses pointed out, "shalt thou serve thine enemies . . . in hunger, and in thirst, and in nakedness, and in want of all things."

Now, if the necessity of choosing between good and evil realities were imposed by an omnipotent Father upon human beings, unillumined and ignorant of spiritual things, as they frequently are, it would seem an unescapable injustice; but God provides for nothing but good. There is, in the infinite reality of being, no choice to be made between good and evil, for evil does not exist. Choice is an experience of the finite human mind alone, and appears necessary only by reason of an illusion which has deceived mortals. This illusion must eventually disappear because of its unreality, and the actuality of unchanging good is then revealed. Just so long as this deception obtains in belief, however, human effort will be necessary to dispel the illusion; but this effort is virtually an assertion of spiritual sense, which recognizes and rejoices in the infinite harmony of being. Mrs. Eddy refers to the reason for human struggle and to the divine method of warfare when, on page 555 of Science and Health, she writes, "After the stars sang together and all was primeval harmony, the material lie made war upon the spiritual idea; but this only impelled the idea to rise to the zenith of demonstration, destroying sin, sickness, and death, and to be caught up unto God,—to be found in its divine Principle."

Only spiritual sense can sing the victorious songs of understanding. This fact should not deter, but rather encourage, a man to endeavor to sing his way out of illusive belief, knowing that, if spiritual sense is singing in his consciousness, material sense is proportionately losing its power to deceive. It is suffering material sense which asks, as did the Jews in captivity, when their captors cynically required of them one of the songs of Zion, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" Well, one cannot; but harmony, reality, is neither represented nor excluded by material place or condition. Harmony is a state of consciousness in which joy is permanent and Love supreme. The determination, then, to sing the allness of God in spite of material appearance, is an activity of spiritual sense, which has the effect of dissolving the mesmerism of evil belief and delivering a man from his sense of captivity. Songs of praise do not, of course, change or influence immutable Principle. Their value lies in the salutary effect they have upon human consciousness, bringing it into concord with Principle. "God is not moved by the breath of praise," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 2 of Science and Health, "to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love."

The Scriptures are filled with records of the triumph of rejoicing over material fears. Jehoshaphat, when he was threatened by overwhelming armies of the enemy, "appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the Lord; for his mercy endureth forever. And when they began to sing and to praise," the enemy, it is recorded, "mote one another and were self-destructed. Paul and Silas realized the liberating power of spiritual song when, in prison, at midnight, they uttered their thanksgiving for the supremacy and abundance of good, and demonstrated the impotence of the material lie which made war upon the spiritual idea. Jesus the Christ, the Way-shower for mankind, made his choice between the real and the unreal inclusive and final. It is written of him, 'Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.' His abundant gladness arose from the fact that he had excelled in doing what

Mrs. Eddy describes when she writes, "Denial of the claims of matter is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body." (Science and Health, p. 242.)

If spiritual rejoicing ever reflected the power which overcomes oppression, aggression, danger, and disease, it must reflect the same power today, in proportion as it is based upon the scientific understanding of God. Whether these songs of praise and thanksgiving are vocal or uttered in the silent gratitude of adoring prayer, their power lies in the fact that, from the consciousness which joyfully sings, the fear of evil departs, and when fear of evil is destroyed, nothing remains to suggest the presence or activity of anything unlike God. So, however "the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing," counterfeiting spiritual song in hymns of hate, the man who insists upon praising God for His abundant goodness is surely approaching that state of spiritual apprehension where the nothingness of evil is proved. "I will sing with the spirit," declared the intrepid Paul, "and I will sing with the understanding also."

## Enough for Me

Enough for me  
If on an early autumn afternoon  
The whole country air smelt burning,  
and the blue  
Wood-smoke loitered about the yellowing copse  
And misted all the rides, and the earth seemed  
To catch her breath and with a frightened air  
Stand in the middle of her summer dance  
Surprised, still holding in her listless hands  
The fruits and flowers of her game, all tranced  
In a glad posture.  
Or could I be in a steep-sided dene  
When the new gladness makes a straining song  
Sleek every speckled throat, and at my feet  
The turf is flower'd and makes sweet the breath  
Of cattle, and between the blue there hangs  
The golden green awakening of the oak—  
That was enough. . . .  
—Lascelles Abercrombie.

## Fidelity in Small Things

Fidelity in small things is at the base of every great achievement. We too often forget this, and yet no truth needs more to be kept in mind, particularly in the troubled eras of history and in the crises of individual life.—Charles Wagner.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Prohibition's Year

THE liquor interests of the United States are being driven to the wall. Before the year 1919 shall have passed away the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the borders of the country will have been, to all intents and purposes, forbidden constitutionally, although the dry amendment to the national Constitution cannot become operative within less than twelve months after the date on which the last of the necessary thirty-six states shall have ratified the measure. It is reasonable to expect that before the end of next March the required three-fourths of the legislatures of the country will have passed favorably on the amendment. Meanwhile the prohibition sentiment of the nation is manifesting itself, after a practical fashion, in other particulars. The manufacture of spirituous liquors and of beer has been suspended by Congress, the federal bone-dry law becoming effective July 1, and while this suspension is due to war exigency, and therefore is temporary on its face, there is little probability that either of these industries will ever be resumed.

It would be building upon sand, however, to trust in anti-liquor legislation, or even in an anti-liquor constitutional provision, if public opinion were in any considerable degree antagonistic or indifferent to the prohibition movement. Means might be found by the tireless agents of the liquor interests to defeat both constitutional and statutory law against their traffic, if the public were, in the future, to extend toleration or mild encouragement to their underground methods. But popular sentiment in the United States is positively against any further temporizing with the trade in intoxicants. In proof of this, it is necessary only to turn to a summary of results attained by the dry movement to date, and especially to note the advancement made during the year just ended, when 460 counties in the United States, of their own volition, as a matter of local judgment, were added to the number already dry, bringing the total of dry counties in the whole nation up to 2546, as against 351 wet. This is a purely independent showing. That is to say, the counties referred to would be dry regardless of the attitude toward prohibition of the states in which they are situated.

But, sooner or later, county dominates state sentiment. So it has been proved during the last twelve months in Ohio, Florida, Wyoming, and Nevada, the four states which 1918 contributed to the dry column, making the total of such states thirty-one out of a possible forty-eight. The remark just made with reference to the independent position of the counties may be properly extended here. That is to say, the thirty-one states now dry will remain dry even in the next-to-impossible event of the rejection of national prohibition. More than this, the two states which rejected state-wide prohibition last year, Missouri and California, have elected legislatures favorable to the ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

Since Mississippi, on Jan. 9, 1918, ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and Michigan have followed, in the order named. Twelve of these states ratified in the spring, four of them since May. It should be said that, apparently, the only reason why more states did not ratify in 1918 was that only a minority of the legislatures assembled. This year the great majority of the legislatures will meet, most of them during the present month, and it is not unreasonable to expect that, hardly with exception, they will make ratification of the prohibition amendment to the national Constitution a special order and dispose of it without delay.

Prohibition in the United States is practically assured, but it does not follow that, even at the present satisfying stage of the battle, final victory is to be easily won. The liquor interests, in their desperation, are already resorting to means which, if not speedily and completely countered by the prohibition forces, may lead to serious results, even if, at the worst, the triumph of prohibition can only be delayed.

Regardless of possible consequences, some agencies, not difficult to identify, are said to be engaged in carrying on an anti-prohibition propaganda among sailors and soldiers of the United States, especially among those who have seen, or who are still in, service abroad. Recent reports, apparently promoted by the interests most concerned, from points in Europe where United States soldiers are massed, declare that these men are saying that, having fought for freedom abroad, they are now going to fight against any limitation of freedom at home. Without giving too much credence to reports of this character, or too much weight to such threats, if made, it is only common prudence to consider to what extent an insidious suggestion that in the United States personal liberty is menaced, through prohibition, with undue restriction, might be made to create discontent and foment disorder among the unthinking and impulsive in the ranks.

This alleged method of proceeding on the part of the liquor interests and their friends is, of course, but a variation of the old "personal liberty" bugaboo. The constant cry of those who in the past have taken financial profit from the debasement and degradation of humanity by catering to a depraved appetite has been, and probably to the end of their vocation will continue to be, the injustice contemplated or practiced in denying men the privilege of ruining their own prospects and happiness, and the prospects and happiness of others, through drink. No time should be lost in setting the truth before the soldiers and sailors. Those who need instruction in such a matter, at this late day, should be shown that through

prohibition will come a larger measure of freedom for the nation than it has ever before enjoyed.

Even when the federal prohibition amendment shall have received ratification from three-fourths of the legislatures or more, the liquor interests will, it is expected, still continue to fight. There are reasons for saying, at the present moment, that the manner in which the amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures will be attacked on constitutional grounds. By placing a limitation upon the time in which the states would be allowed to act on the amendment, Congress, in the opinion of many, exceeded its powers, but, even if the Supreme Court should so decide, it need not necessarily follow, in fact, it should not necessarily follow, that the legality of the resolution of submission would be impaired. The possibility of an attempt to have the amendment eventually declared invalid is mentioned here only as the last straw to which the liquor traffic can hope to cling.

This is prohibition's year, the year that bids fair to mark victory for a fight begun by Neal Dow, when Mayor of Portland, Maine, in 1851.

### Education in 1918

THAT educational reforms of the first magnitude have so often been associated with great wars affords clear evidence as to the usual condition of stagnation of the human mind. It requires to be shaken out of its stupor before it can take the most obvious step forward. English history provides a series of such examples from before the period of the Norman Conquest through the Tudor struggles with Spain up to and beyond that great outburst of educational activity which followed upon the Napoleonic wars. The sequence, however, is not always immediate. There have been seasons when the pressure of civil disorder in the British Isles, and its attendant calamities, have postponed school and university progress. In other countries the same effect has been produced by invasion on a scale that inhibited all activities except such as seemed essential to satisfy mere daily needs. But there may be an opposite reason for the temporary postponement of some important educational advance. The pressure of war is at times too remote to develop its effect all at once. Sooner or later, however, a struggle against ignorance is bound to follow upon the destructive contests that ignorance has produced.

These things are written so plainly upon the roll of the past year that he who runs may read. While Great Britain has been stirred to her very depths by the war, and while every energy of the community has been bent to victory, there never was for her the distraction caused by an enemy flooding through her gates. Accordingly the growing desire of the Scottish and English people for reconstruction of their educational systems found expression in 1918 in measures of the most far-reaching description. With France it was not so. The bill introduced, early in 1917, by M. Viviani to bring into operation continued education for adolescents has not yet become law. Conscious that the whole fabric of society was in danger of being rent asunder by German mailed hands, French teachers and French legislators had pre-occupations too intense to permit them to consider any needs but those of the pupilles de la nation, the children of the fallen, the little ones whom the state has adopted as its wards. America again stands in a different position from her associates in the war. She entered the conflict at a later date, and never felt its miseries, or its transforming quality, in quite the same degree. Hence, although there is already much educational ferment in the United States, and a growing conviction that schools and colleges ought not to be any longer developed under conditions of isolated local administration, but that they stand in need also of the guidance of state and federal governments, yet the requisite legislative facilities are mostly still to seek. The program of the National Education Association, adopted at Pittsburgh last July, indicates the direction in which instructed opinion is tending. That association favors the establishment of a national university and the formation of a national department of education under the direction of its own secretary. Future plans for concerted action will, no doubt, also be largely influenced by the Students Army Training Corps, a new branch of the army of the United States, units of which have been established in colleges, universities, and technical schools, throughout the country. While America has thus been moving, throughout the year, toward increased unity of educational action, though without any legislation of the first importance, Germany has exhibited unusual vacillation in her school policy. It could not well be otherwise. When skillfully organized public education has long been used to prepare the nation to receive certain social, political, and military doctrines, the directors of that education need be sure that there is no shifting or weakening of those doctrines. There was among all parties a general agreement that Germany must be prepared to play her part as the super-nation of the future, but acute controversy in regard to the maintenance of the present rigid class-distinctions. The demand of German workmen was for such equal school conditions as are to be found, for example, in the United States. Now even the doctrine of the super-nation is crumbling to dust, and German education will have to find a completely new orientation.

It is thus clear that during the past year the United Kingdom has been in the van of educational progress. Consequently her achievements in this direction deserve close attention. Both for England and Scotland the measures enacted will transform the general outlook of the people upon the connection between the home and the school and between both and the place of employment. Nursery schools for children between two and five years of age, though they are not yet received within the fold of the public elementary system of education, may be established by local authorities and aided with moneys provided by Parliament. That brings the school very close to the home. Then as to the provision in the English act which requires employers to suspend the work of "young persons" not only for the time actually needed for continuation classes, but also for a further period, not exceeding two hours, in order that these older boys and girls may be in a fit condition to receive full

benefit from attendance at school; is not this a section that, if properly administered, will bring employers, workmen, and education authorities into close touch with one another? The Scottish act says, in so many words, that these three groups are to cooperate in the working of schemes for continuation classes. There is here a genuine opportunity for the closer approach of capital and labor. Again, in both countries efforts have been made by their education departments to raise the scales of teachers' salaries, but, since the school staffs are not directly in the service of the state, such efforts can be only indirect. The present insufficiency of the remuneration of teachers, and the protests that are being made in consequence, are conditions that seem almost worldwide. War prices have soared far beyond any augmentations of salary. Nevertheless, England has done much in the closing months of the year to raise teaching as a profession, and to make such a career attractive to young men and young women of parts; for Parliament has, during that time, passed into law a school teachers' superannuation bill which places them on much the same footing as civil servants in regard to pension. This act is undoubtedly the handiwork of a president of the board of education who has himself definite professional experience as well as civic and general training of the highest order. When other countries have provided themselves with a minister of education on the pattern of Herbert Fisher, they will have taken a long step forward to the attainment of their school ideals.

### Carnarvon Boroughs

BANGOR city, Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Pwllheli and Nefyn, all familiar places to the lovers of North Wales, constitute the faithful six towns forming the constituency of Carnarvon Boroughs, which returned Mr. Lloyd George to Parliament, recently, by such an overwhelming majority. For many years Carnarvon Boroughs have been associated with Mr. Lloyd George, and have always been faithful to him; as he has always been faithful to them. For, ever since the young Welsh lawyer challenged the squire of his village for possession of the boroughs, and having won was duly sent to represent them at Westminster, he has allowed nothing to come between them. However high he has climbed, he ever returns, not only in the way of business, but very much in the way of pleasure, to the mountains, valleys, and rugged coasts of the country of the six towns.

"Brought up in a little village between the hills and the sea," as a recent writer has said of him, "with Snowdon in the distance, and a limpid mountain torrent at his door, Lloyd George has a poet's temperament. He revels in the countryside." And here in Carnarvonshire it is certainly a wonderful countryside. All the time, as the train has been racing along the coast on its way west from Chester, the country has been changing, steadily growing bolder and more rugged. The wonderful wet stretches of the sands of Dee have been left far behind, the rolling country becomes hilly country, and then, as the train runs round the Point of Air, and the huge mass of Great Orme's Head comes into view, the traveler catches his first glimpse of that country to which the British Premier was referring. The other day, when he spoke of himself as "a man of the hills."

Conway is the first of the boroughs to be reached; Conway with its wonderful castle, right through the very gates of which, by means of a bridge famous for the way it seems to merge into the medievalism of the old castle walls, the train plunges, and so speeds on once more along the coast toward Bangor. And now, away to the south, are nothing but the mountains, shouldering their way above one another, with their peaks lost in the clouds maybe, or, maybe again, standing out, clear cut and crisp, with every rock, defined. On one side there is the sea, stretching out to where the dim outline of Puffin Island hovers on the horizon, and on the other, first the narrow plain of fields and lanes; then the wooded foothills, with here and there a little white-washed farmhouse showing up vividly amidst the green, and behind the foothills, the mountains, back to the huge bulk of Snowdon, beyond Llanberis. So the train makes Bangor, Bangor of the windy platform and the clear, fresh air from mountain and sea. Most people remember the place as windy, and the air hereabouts as strangely clear and fresh, because the traveler must, perforce, make a change here if he would visit the other four boroughs. The train from Chester runs on, still west, over the Menai Straits and across Anglesea to Holyhead, but he is bound, along the high cliff tops of the straits, for Carnarvon. And as he looks out across the narrow strip of blue at the low coast of the island he will remember, if he is versed at all in the story of Wales, how that, a thousand years ago, Anglesea was much thought of; how it was called the "mother of Wales," because of its great fields, which supplied barren Gwynedd at the other side of the straits with grain, and how Roderick the Great built a fleet specially to protect the island from the Danish pirates. Anglesea was, indeed, a veritable granary in those days, and one of the sights of the Carnarvon of a thousand years ago must have been the grain boats coming in from the island.

Then as to Carnarvon, every one knows the story about Carnarvon, of how Edward I won the hearts and the loyalty of the Welsh chieftains, assembled in the courtyard of Carnarvon Castle, one April morning in the year 1284, by first telling them that he would give them as a ruler a "Prince who had never spoken a word of English," and then presenting to them his infant son, who, some twenty-three years later, ascended the throne of England as Edward II. It is true that antiquarians and historians join in insisting that the castle was not built at that time, but such findings have made no difference to the convictions of all good Welshmen. Anyway, Carnarvon Castle with its thirteen towers, overlooking the waters of Menai Straits, can well carry such a tradition.

And now the railway, for the first time since it left Flint, save when it took a short cut across the neck of the Great Orme, leaves the sea, strikes due south across the Peninsula of Llyn and finally reaches Criccieth, the fourth of the boroughs, and the one perhaps most inti-

mately associated with Mr. Lloyd George, on the shores of Cardigan Bay. Pwllheli is a few miles to the west along the coast; and Nefyn, the last of the six, lies across the narrow neck of Llyn, on the shores of Carnarvon Bay. So the round is complete.

### Notes and Comments

A MINOR, but none the less particularly interesting, outcome of the anarchy in the former Empire of the Tsars, is the extensive Russian immigration into Japan. There are Russians everywhere in the land of the Chrysanthemum. In Kobe and Yokohama particularly every available domicile is taken up by Russians. For at any rate two reasons Japan welcomes this influx into her borders. The Russians find everything very cheap in Japan, after their country's high prices, and are good customers. The other reason is an outcome of the fact that many of the refugees belong to the old revolutionary strata of Russian society, and there are many expert chemists among them. These men have opened laboratories in their new home, and are organizing an industry which bids fair to make Japan independent of the German market. Thus Japan is reaping a valuable reward for her hospitality to her former foes.

THE war was felt in the most remote and secluded corners of the Western Hemisphere. And why should not the great peace that is setting in also be felt in these spots? As a matter of fact, it is. At Nueva Gerona, for instance, which contributed several score of its citizens to the allied cause, people torn from the community at various times during the last four years are beginning to return and to take up their old vocations. Where is Nueva Gerona? In the Isle of Pines. And where is the Isle of Pines? See map of the Queen of the Antilles.

ROTHERHITHE, whose name has lately been mentioned in the English press in connection with the opening of a new tunnel for the use of Londoners, is one of those old towns, Saxon in origin, whose name lends itself to two etymological explanations. Red Rose Haven is said to be the origin of Rotherhithe, from a Red Rose sign-board which used to mark some seaman's tavern centuries ago. Probably the more accurate version points to the old Saxon word "redhra," a mariner, and "hith," a haven, as accounting for the word. Certainly Rotherhithe had a great reputation for the quality of her seamen; Sir John Leake, the hero of La Hogue, hailed from the old port on the Thames. In Pepys' day it was commonly known as Redriff, and occurs under that name in the Diary, on many occasions.

WHY was Rostand so popular in America? His plays were welcomed in the United States almost as soon as in Paris. His name became immediately familiar to American playgoers. And just now efforts are naturally being made to explain this popularity. "The wearied last years of the Nineteenth Century," says one critic, "suddenly found themselves confronted with the gorgeous and luxurious blossoming of an almost Elizabethan gift, and rejoiced accordingly." Yet, as one looks backward, the American success of the French playwright may have a simple and even commonplace explanation. He wrote a play in which a man with a very large nose was the hero. He wrote another in which a rooster was the hero. The oddity in both cases, which, by the way, has little or no parallel in the works of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, provided uncommonly good material for advance publicity, and the plays were produced by famous and popular players. They appealed potently to the curiosity of playgoers, and after the first audiences had been brought to the theater Rostand was capable of interesting and holding them, thus bringing others.

COMMENT was made, a while ago, on the practical and at the same time picturesque revival of candlelight, not to illuminate the home, as it did for our ancestors, but to enable the armed youths of the United States to light the trenches in which they lived and fought to protect the institutions which those earliest candle-users had founded. Now that the trench life is over, it appears that the American Expeditionary Force has some 46,000,000 candles left. If one candle were lighted after another, there would, it is said, be enough to keep a candle burning for the next 5250 years. Or again, these surplus candles would, it is claimed, illuminate a city of 1,840,000 houses. Such deductions reveal the magnitude of the war; but one may also consider this detail of war domesticity as symbolic of something more impressive. The boys in the trenches kept lit the candle of liberty that earlier Americans had lighted, and did their bit that its flame may burn steadily even longer than 5250 years.

PARTICULARLY timely just now, when the American eagle is so much in evidence, is a historical anecdote in the back of the Old Farmers' Almanac for 1919. In the early congressional discussion of a proper emblem to visualize the United States in the eyes of other nations, one member, it is related, strongly opposed the adoption of the American eagle. Among birds, said he, the eagle is king—therefore it is no fit symbol for a democracy. Another representative thereupon arose and proposed the goose, pointing out that the goose is unmistakably democratic, and that a little gosling would be just the thing to stamp on a dime. Presumably the humor of this suggestion answered its purpose, for the eagle became a national symbol.

A MAJORITY of the farmers in Oswego county, in New York State, have had no home gardens, even during the war, according to a statement of the county agent, who thinks that appeals for the production of more beets, turnips, and kindred articles of food should be directed to farm owners rather than to dwellers in the towns. No doubt his position will be indorsed by many "city boarders" who have partaken of farmhouse fare. It is common knowledge that general farmers often depend upon city markets for their vegetables, refusing to bother with garden truck. The situation is analogous to that in parts of the West, where farmers who own great herds of cattle use evaporated milk on their tables.